New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

STATE AFFAIRS.

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A Short Way to Recover Lands.

Bridging Harlem River.

Another Hospital in New-York.

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A New State Department.

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THE REGISTRY LAW.

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The Charges of Corruption.

Who Prompted and Promoted Them.

The Prohibitory Law.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

There are still [illegible] in the Senate and Assembly, and at present I detect few indications that there will be over the average amount of legislation.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session was mainly devoted to the general orders, and nearly twenty bills were ordered to a third reading. Among them were the Staten Island Railroad Ferry bill, and the Brooklyn City Hospital bill.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT, ETC.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the manufacture of salt, and extending the North Side Cut and lowering the Onondaga Lake. The following is a summary of the bill:

SEC. 1. The Canal Commissioner in charge of the Oswego Canal, and the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs are authorized and directed to cause the "North Side cut Canal" in the First Ward of Syracuse, to be extended to the north bounds of the city, 40 feet wide, and of the depth of the Oswego Canal, provided the [illegible] and owners of the reclaimed and marsh lands through which it will pass will release the right to the State. They shall also cause the enlargement of the present Canal to the above-specified dimensions.

§ 2. Provides for an estimate of the expense by the Resident Engineer on the Oswego Canal, and the advertising and letting of the work.

§ 3. The expense of the above improvements shall be paid out of surplus moneys received by the Superintendent for duties on salt.

§ 4. Extends to companies and individuals erecting coarse salt works on lands not coming to the Canal, the right, upon giving notice to the Superintendent, to erect upon the State Lands along such canal storehouses for storing and packing salt. All the lands on the east of the Canal shall be leased [illegible].

§ 5. The lands on the west side of the Canal for 900 feet shall be devoted to fine salt works, except such as are needed for storehouses for coarse salt.

§ 6. The said Commissioner and Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable next season, cause the waters of Onondaga Lake to be lowered, as near as may be, to the level of the Seneca River, by widening and deepening the channel from the lake to the river. Piers shall also be erected to prevent the formation of sand bars and other obstructions.

§ 7. In the above work the use of the steam dredge belonging to the State, and now on the river, is authorized with the necessary force to work it. The sections of the work shall be advertised and let by contract.

§ 8. The expense of such work, except the use of the dredge, shall be paid by the Superintendent out of surplus moneys from duties on salt, provided the work be not more than $7,000 for the canal and $5,000 for lowering the lake.

§ 9. The Superintendent is authorized to appoint a Chief Inspector whose duty it shall be to oversee and regulate the inspection of salt in all Districts upon the Reservation, with a view to improve its quality and secure a uniform compliance with the rules regulating its manufacture.

§ 10. The Chief Inspector shall receive a salary of $[illegible] a year.

§ 11. The Superintendent shall receive a salary of $1,500 a year, and the Chief Engineer $900, to be paid as provided by law.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS TO RECOVER LAND.

Mr. SOOTS brought in a bill in relation to summary proceedings to recover possession of lands. It removes the doubt whether the proceedings upon appeals from Justices' judgments in summary proceedings under the act of 1849 shall be conducted conformably to the mode of bringing appeals from Justices' judgments then existing, or to the present mode, which substitutes a notice for an affidavit. This act adopts the latter mode, and repeals so much of the act of 1849 as provides that the judgment of the County Court shall be final, and dispenses with the approval of the security by a Judge.

BRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. E. BAILEY introduced a bill relative to bridges over the Harlem River, of which section 1 reads as follows:

Whereas, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have erected a bridge over the Harlem River, pursuant to the act relating to said Company passed May 7, 1846, and the act amending the same passed April 1, 1848, and whereas the bridge heretofore used by the said Company in common with the people of Morrisania as a free bridge, has become, from its proximity to their new bridge, which is exclusively devoted to Railroad transportation, an impediment to navigation, the said bridge so erected is hereby accepted as a compliance with the above acts, provided the said Company shall, within six months, erect on the same a good and substantial foot-path at least four feet wide.

§ 2. The said Company is required to remove so much of the old bridge used as a free bridge, as was erected by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and others, under the Act of May, 1837.

§ 3. The franchises conferred upon LEWIS MORRIS and JOHN B. COLE, by the Acts of March 31, 1790, and of March 24, 1797, and of April 3, 1798, except the right to charge toll granted by the Act of 1797, are hereby extended to their assigns for 50 years, provided they execute a writing authorizing all persons having the right to pass over the said private bridge, to pass free of toll over the bridge of the assignees; and the said assigns are constituted a body corporate, by the name of the Harlem River Bridge Company, and subject to the restrictions and liabilities prescribed by the Revised Statutes.

§ 4. The Counties of New-York and Westchester, or either of them, or any other body corporate, shall have the right to purchase and take possession of the bridge referred to for the purpose of maintaining the same as a free bridge, upon giving the owners three months' notice, and furnishing proper security to the Supervisors of Westchester, West Farms and Morrisania that they will perpetually maintain the same, and paying the owners the sum paid by them for the bridge, with interest at 7 per cent., deducting dividends.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. BRADFORD presented the petition of Henry Bliss, Sandford Bedford, John Gresham, John Brady, Henry Newman, Samuel Gallagher, Charles Mott, Philip E. Woods, Walter Bates, Thomas Clarke, and thirty other M. D.'s, together with about a hundred and fifty prominent citizens of the City of New-York, for the establishment of a hospital by the State for sick children in that City, and that Commissioners may be appointed to apply such moneys as the State may appropriate for the erection of such a hospital.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR RAILROAD.

The Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company, through Senator HADLEY, are again petitioning to the State to allow them to connect the chain of lakes and rivers in the vicinity of the proposed line of their road by canals and locks, where necessary, and giving them the privilege of collecting tolls on lumber and produce going through the same for a long period of years.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented a remonstrance, numerously signed, against rebuilding the hat shop recently burnt at the Sing Sing Prison.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

The Committee on Banks, (through Mr. KELLY,) to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to Banks, introduced a bill of some twenty pages MSS., entitled "An act in relation to Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, the Bank Department and Bank Fund," which provides:

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

SEC. 1. Makes [illegible] alterations in words in a former act.

§ 2. Provides that whenever a banking association shall make any change in its articles as to any particular in which a change is now or may hereafter by law be authorized to be made, and which affects or alters any of the particulars required to be stated in the certificate of association, the change shall not be valid until a certificate [illegible] by the President and Cashier with copy of the resolution authorizing such change, shall have been recorded, and a copy filed in the same manner as the certificate of association is by law required to be recorded and filed.

§ 3. No Banking Association shall commence business until the President and Cashier make affidavit that the entire capital specified in the certificate of association has been paid. Every Banking Association now organized, or in operation, shall, by the 1st of June next, file with the Superintendent of the Bank Department an affidavit, by the President and Cashier, of the actual amount of capital stock which has been paid. In default, the Superintendent shall withhold the interest upon the securities deposited by said Association, and shall not deliver to it any more circulating notes until such affidavit is filed. When the capital stock is increased, similar affidavits must be filed, stating the payment of such increase.

§ 4. The mortgages hereafter deposited by association, or individual bankers, shall be only on improved, productive, unencumbered lands within this State, at one-half their value for farming purposes, exclusive of all buildings and perishable improvements; and circulating notes shall not be issued on mortgage securities to an amount exceeding 40 per cent. of their face.

§ 5. No banking association formed on the charter of an expiring bank shall commence business, until they shall have deposited securities not less than $10,000. In case such association shall not have complied with the Superintendent within three years next following the date of their articles of association, or by the 1st May, 1860, such securities to the amount of $100,000, it shall forfeit all its privileges as a banking association.

§ 6. Whenever a banking association, organized under the law of 1840, shall use and circulate its outstanding notes, it shall be its duty to redeem the same in the same manner as if originally issued by such Association. The stockholders shall be individually responsible to the billholders for redemption and payment of its circulating notes.

§ 7. Sec. 5, chap. 232, Laws of 1854, shall not be so construed as to prohibit an individual banker from transferring his business of banking upon the securities deposited by him, to any person.

§ 8. Prohibits any Banking Association from circulating the notes of any bank, after notice has been given by such Association of closing or of an intention to discontinue the Banking business.

§ 9. Authorizes any person holding unredeemed circulating notes of a closed bank, to prosecute the bonds in his own name, and recover payment.

§ 10. Relates to the destruction of circulating notes.

§ 11. Requires the Superintendent to issue final notice to the holders of notes of insolvent banks for presentation, for redemption at the expiration of 3 years after the first sale of securities of such bank.

§ 12. The bank-note plates of all banks that have failed or given notice of closing business are to be destroyed.

§ 13. Authorizes the sale, at public or private sale, of all or any portion of the assets of the City Bank of Buffalo.

§ 14. Requires the Treasurer to deposit in an Albany Bank, within three days after receipt, all moneys received on account of the annual contributions to the Bank Fund.

§ 15. Imposes a penalty of $100 for each day that a bank association authorized to issue circulating notes, puts forth an advertisement or sign as a savings bank.

§ 16. Forbids any banker or association to trade in its own capital stock, or to make loans upon notes secured in whole or in part on the hypothecation of any portion of the capital stock of such association.

§ 17. Imposes $1,000 penalty upon banks, &c., which shall loan upon the hypothecation of stocks more than 25 per cent. of the amount of their capital.

§ 18. Calls for fuller quarterly reports, especially with regard to the largest amount that has been under loan upon such hypothecation, or pledged, either directly or indirectly, at any time since the last quarterly report.

§ 19. The terms "Banking Associations" and "Individual Bankers," to apply only to such as are or may be organized under the act of April 18, 1838, and the amendments thereto.

§ 20. Authorizes the Superintendent to invest any surplus money belonging to the Bank Fund, in the purchase of a Bank Fund Stock, becoming due not later than 1859, such stock not to be purchased above par value.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to regulate the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, as follows:

The annual salary to be paid to each of the Judges hereafter elected or appointed, shall be as follows: To each of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, including Justices of the Supreme Court when serving in the Court of Appeals, $4,000. To each of the Justices of the Supreme Court, $3,500.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to enable the Supervisors of the City of New-York to raise money by tax.

THE CODE AGAIN.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced the following: To amend the 360th section of the Code of Procedure, so it shall read as follows:

The cases shall be heard upon a certified copy of the original returns; and no copy thereof, other than the copy so certified, need be furnished for the use of the Court.

WHO SHALL BE HEIR?—SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill constituting the husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife, and the widow the ultimate heir of her deceased husband, in case either dies intestate and without heirs capable of inheriting.

Also a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath in the city of Brooklyn, making the selling of spirituous liquors a misdemeanor, and giving power to any Court of Special Sessions in the County to try the case, and if found guilty, to be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had.

RAILROAD STOCK AND DEBTS.

Mr. RAMSAY gave notice of a bill to amend the general Railroad law so that any Railroad Company having a funded debt, secured by bond and mortgage or otherwise, that shall appropriate any of its earnings to the payment or satisfaction of such funded debt, or any part thereof, or to a sinking fund for the redemption of such debt, or any part thereof, or any company that may have heretofore made any such appropriation, may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, issue stock, to an amount not exceeding such appropriation, and divide said stock as dividends pro rata among the stockholders of such company, and that the capital stock of any such company shall, if necessary, be increased to meet any such issue of stock.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To exempt the Library edifice and site of the New-York Historic Society from sale under execution.

Relative to the foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement.

For the relief of the Thomas Asylum for orphan and destitute children.

Relative to the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation of the City of New-York.

To amend the act relative to the General Society of Tradesmen and Mechanics in the City of New-York.

Making appropriations for the New-York Harbor Commission.

To amend the act relative to acknowledgment of deeds by persons residing out of the State of New-York.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

There was also quite a forensic display, by Senators SICKLES and BROOKS, on the bill to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York. Mr. S. taking ground that the bill was unconstitutional on the ground that it abridged the privilege of electors by prescribing regulations not heretofore recognized by any law or usage.

Mr. BROOKS made a short reply and moved progress on the bill, which was carried.

AN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to organize an Insurance Department in the State Government and to regulate the business of Insurance. It provides in substance as follows:

SEC. 1 Organizes a separate and distinct Department, to be charged with the administration and execution of all matters and laws relating to Insurance Companies.

§ 2. The Superintendent of the Department shall be appointed by the Governor with approval of the Senate, to hold office four years at a salary of $2,500, with power to appoint a Deputy at $1,500 a year salary, and two clerks at $1,000.

§ 3. The Superintendent shall take the oath of office fifteen days after appointment. He shall execute a bond with two sureties in the sum of $50,000, and shall not be, directly or indirectly, interested in any Insurance Company except as a policy holder.

§ 4. The powers and duties now conferred and imposed upon the Comptroller and Secretary of State, relating to Insurance Companies, are transferred to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. In his absence or inability to act the Deputy shall discharge his duties.

§ 5. Directs the transfer of all papers relating to Insurance business from the other offices to that of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

§ 6. Directs the same transfer of all securities, certificates and papers of companies, in and out of the State.

§ 7. Requires every company incorporated for the transaction of fire, inland, navigation or transportation insurance business, and all joint stock companies transacting business, except solely as mutual insurance companies, to deposit with the superintendent securities of the kind specified in the 8th section, chapter 463, of State laws, passed June 24, 1853, to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the capital, the public stocks mentioned thereon to be estimated at their market value. It gives the usual power to the companies to draw interest or dividends on the stocks deposited, and to exchange them from time to time. It also authorizes the Superintendent to require the exchange of such securities within thirty days, whenever he shall deem proper. If any company refuses or neglects to deposit the required securities, or to make up any deficiency in value, it shall be subject to a fine of $500, and $50 additional for every month such neglect continues, and be liable to be dissolved by an order of the Superior Court, on complaint of any citizen of the State. Any agent procuring application for any company, that shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both.

§ 8. The Superintendent shall furnish such certificates to all Companies complying with this act, as shall be their authority to commence business; and the same certificates may be used in evidence for or against the Company, the same as the originals.

§ 9. Forbids any person to act as agent in this State for any foreign company unless it be a joint stock corporation, or shall be authorized by the laws of the State in which located to do business upon the principle of a joint stock company, with an unimpaired capital of like amount required of similar corporations in this State, which shall have been paid in, and invested, according to the laws of the State under which it was organized, and securities of the kind and value required by this act to be deposited with the Superintendent as by similar corporations of this State, of an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the capital stock of such company or association shall have been deposited by such corporation with the proper officer of the State where organized, and which shall have furnished the Superintendent of Insurance of this State with the certificate of said proper officer that he holds in trust and on deposit such specified securities; such certificate to contain the items of the securities, and that said securities are worth at least 50 per cent. of the capital stock of such corporation. If such corporations have lodged bonds and mortgages in their State, then there must be furnished to the Superintendent of this State a certificate that the abstract titles are good, that full searches have been made, and that on the oath of three disinterested examiners, the mortgaged property has been sworn to be worth at least 50 per cent. more than the amount loaned on them, exclusive of farm buildings. Any change in the securities of foreign companies to be duly notified to the Superintendent of this State. Or the said foreign companies may deposit with the Superintendent in this State, Stocks of this State or the United States, at or about par, amounting in the aggregate to $75,000, to be held by him in trust for the benefit and security of policy holders, residents of this State. It shall not be lawful to act as agent for companies organized under any foreign Government, unless, in addition to the present requirements, there ensue such securities of the securities and investments to be given as are required of such corporations, to be held in trust by citizens of the United States by § 2 of chap. 466 of State laws, to an amount equal at least to 50 per cent. of the amount of securities and investments to be deposited with the State Superintendent in trust for the security of policy holders in this State. When these provisions are complied with, the Superintendent may issue a certificate to agents for such foreign companies. All the provisions contained in this act relating to securities deposited by the several Fire Insurance Companies of this State, with the Superintendent, so far as applicable, shall apply in like manner to the securities and investments which may be deposited by any company of any other State or foreign Government under this act. Unless these provisions are complied with by all foreign companies, any person acting as agent for the same shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both; but this section shall not affect any foreign company now authorized to do business in this State, until the 1st February, 1857.

§ 10. The Superintendent may, upon complaint, issue a commission to agents—may investigate at any time all titles, &c., to the premises in any mortgage owned by any Insurance Company,—may require certificates of search, and reports of examiners whenever he may deem proper. He may examine any person under oath in relation to such securities. He may appoint three Commissioners in each county to make such investigations, estimates, &c. Such Commissioners shall possess the powers conferred by law on the Superintendent. The results of their examination, certified on oath, together with abstracts of titles, certificates of search, &c., shall be lodged with the Superintendent. The compensation of the Commissioners to be fixed by the Superintendent.

§ 11. If any company neglect to pay the loss incurred by any resident of this State, for the space of sixty days after judgment has been rendered thereon, the Superintendent, upon the order of the Supreme Court being served on him, and after publishing the same four weeks in the State and one County paper, shall dispose of so much of the securities of the company to be sold as may be necessary, as shall be sufficient to pay the amount specified on the order of the Court, with costs of sale, and shall pay the same to the policy holder, with interest from the date of judgment; and in case the amount raised by sale is insufficient to pay all claims in full, then the amount shall be paid to claimants in proportion to their respective claims.

§ 12. The Superintendent shall transfer to a Receiver, who may at any time be appointed by the Supreme Court, all securities deposited with him by any company; and when any company has ceased issuing policies and reinsured all outstanding risks, he shall transfer and deliver all securities deposited with him by such company to the proper officers or trustees thereof.

§ 13. The Superintendent shall give notice to the Attorney-General of any violations of this act, and it shall be that officer's duty to prosecute forthwith.

§ 14. The District-Attorney of each County shall prosecute for offences committed under this act; one half of all fines to go to the complainant and the other half to the Public Schools of the County.

§ 15. This Act shall not [illegible].

§ 16. The office of the Insurance Department shall be located by the [illegible] be paid out of the [illegible].

§ 17. The office hours shall be the same as in the Comptroller's Office.

§ 18. For the [illegible] expenses of this department, every company, in addition to the present [illegible] statements of [illegible] the act. [illegible] any foreign company neglect to pay the same, [illegible] subjected to the Superintendent [illegible].

§ 19. Provides for [illegible] all official notices.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

A count has been made [illegible] would give upon a proposition to repeal the Prohibitory law. As near as I can ascertain, the classification would be about as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madden,	Noxon,	Patterson,
Ramsey,	Richardson,	Rider,
C. P. Smith,	J. A. Smith,	Sweet,
Towne,	Upham,	White.

In favor of Repeal.

Brooks,	Kelley,	Nichols,
Petty,	A. M. Smith,	Sickles,
Spencer,	Wadsworth.	

This makes any thought that the law will be repealed at this Session out of the question. I believe, however, that there are hardly any of those whom I have classed as against repeal who are not favorable to some modifications of the bill which became a law last Winter.

MR. MATTESON AND HIS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION—AN ULCER ON THE BODY POLITIC.

The public attention hereabouts has been somewhat largely attracted to the strange exhibition made by Mr. MATTESON, a Member of the Assembly from the County of Chenango, who, in his place on the floor, read from a prepared and written document, the broadest charges against certain persons, who, he alleged, held high places of trust and profit in the State. Mr. M. did not content himself with a mere recital of these charges. He gave them embodiment in a resolution, and submitted a demand that the Legislature, of which he was a member, should deliberately and thoroughly investigate their truth or falsity. I am glad to say that the friends of the Executive, who were involved in the broad charges uttered by the gentleman from Chenango, promptly and earnestly seconded the demand for an investigation. They asked, however, that the scope of the investigation should be enlarged, so as to take in any transactions that may have occurred within the existence of the present Administration, and to secure this effectually, they proposed such amendments as they deemed judicious and necessary.

Strange as it may be, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled these amendments out of order, and forced them back to the possession of those who had been impelled by a sense of duty to offer them for the consideration of the Committee. I am not prepared to believe that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, permitted his party feelings to govern his action in refusing to receive amendments that were certainly as much in order as the proposition of Mr. MATTESON. I do not share in the feeling that imputes to Mr. ODELL any partial or dishonorable motive. I believe he is superior to any of the base or discourteous influences by which partisans are frequently controlled. He doubtless felt that he had committed an oversight in permitting the subject to come before the Committee in any form, and sincerely desired that the original error should not be extended. I allude to his decision thus, not in a spirit of fault-finding, but to exhibit the unpleasant position in which it involved those who felt themselves aggrieved by the sweeping denunciations of Mr. MATTESON.

Foiled in their efforts to have the resolution made more comprehensive, the friends of Governor CLARK demanded its passage, unsatisfactory as it was. *Judge FOOTE stated in his place* that he had been requested to urge this investigation in the name of Governor CLARK, and to insist upon a prompt and explicit proof, or an equally prompt and explicit withdrawal.

In despite of these earnest and repeated demands, Mr. MATTESON had permission to retire his motion, availing himself of a very close and strict construction of the rule, which appears to sanction such a withdrawal. And thus the subject stands. Mr. MATTESON, or his political associates, have had their leap in the dark—they have inflicted their sting, and for the present seem disposed to let the wound fester and inflame, without permitting an inquiry whether there was a necessity for its infliction, or giving those injured an opportunity to defend themselves.

I know Mr. MATTESON has promised, at such time and place as he may think fit and proper, to renew his charges and his resolution. I hope he will, and yet fear he will not. He cannot now renew the position in which he, as accuser, and the accused, stood before the community. He may renew his once-uttered anathemas, and they may be refuted, as I believe and know they will be, so far as the Executive is involved; but the slander has obtained its notoriety—it has done its wrong, and Mr. MATTESON may not have it in his power to apply the remedy, even should he have the disposition to do so.

What has caused this outburst of feeling—by whom has it been prompted, promoted, impelled? Reasoning naturally, you would think that its mover was the father of it all. I do not think it is so. For why?

Some months since there became fixed upon the body politic of the State one of those ulcers which seem endowed in a remarkable degree with an ability to taint, if they do not utterly corrupt, all those with whom they may happen to come in contact. One of even more than ordinary repulsiveness, became early affixed to the administration of Gov. CLARK. By some adroitness he assumed to be the entire representative of the Executive Chamber, and thus closed up all approaches to his superior, except those that passed through the corruption over which he presided. It is needless, it is impossible for me to trace such a career as he has endured, to depict such an influence as he has exerted. His career has been a race of infamy—his influence a blight upon friend and foe alike. Whatever of stigma can in any way adhere to the Executive, affixes itself there through this one unfortunate attachment, who claimed to be his oracle and representative. The confidence which the Executive reposed in him, and which he so wantonly and wickedly abused, has been at last withdrawn, and he is left in all his deformity, unshielded by the broad mantle under which he has pretended to serve.

Unlooked and left to the rebuke and dishonor which his iniquities provoke, he seeks now that only to which he may rightfully aspire—the notoriety which belongs to an "informer." He proposes to turn State's evidence, and evinces a disposition to do that which is in his power to bring those with whom he has heretofore been connected to the same depth of degradation he has himself attained. He has, I am confident, been the promoter, if not the author, of the crusade which occupied the attention of the Assembly. I judge so from the fact that he is here dealing largely in verbal accusations, which he implies his ability to sustain, and threatens one and another with annihilation. How far these threats may be sustained by proofs, I cannot conceive, nor do I care. I have not the least doubt but that the gentleman has in times past possessed tangible proofs—documentary notes—of his own corruption. I have great doubts of his ever having any real evidence of corruption in those embraced within the line of his denunciations. I do not think he desires to be called upon to prove the charges he fulminated. He wants to effect his return to a lucrative position, (more lucrative to him than the law justifies, if report speaks true,) and weakly thinks to prove by threats what has been refused to every other form of appeal. I have a large view of his capacity to do wrong and injury. I give full appreciation to his inventive mind, and have a realizing sense of the ingenuity with which he can manufacture and utter calumny and falsehood. Injurious as these may for a time prove to those who are now the objects of his attention and malevolence, they cannot prove here so injurious, they are not near so much to be dreaded, as the curse and blight of a continuance of his *professions* of friendship.

Enough of this. I have said thus much by way of explanation. I might rightfully indulge in the expression of a contempt, which is almost universal, but that in me the detestation which such conduct deserves softens into pity and regret that anything, possessed of the outward attributes of manhood, should have so crushed out that manhood, and made of himself such a miserable, worthless wreck.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS......First Session.

[illegible]

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a resolution appropriating two hundred cords of wood to the suffering poor of Washington, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

Messrs. HUNTER and TOOMBS regarded it as a perversion of that fund.

Mr. CLAY moved, as an amendment, that the wood be paid for out of the *per diem* of members, in equal proportions.

Mr. TOOMBS, preferring to be his own almoner, moved an amendment that the wood be paid from the *per diem* of members voting for the resolution.

Mr. WELLER hoped Senators would individually contribute for the relief of the poor, and, on his motion, the resolution was laid on the table by seven majority.

NEW GOLD COINS.

Mr. WELLER introduced a bill authorizing the coinage, at the San Francisco Mint, of "Unions," of the value of one hundred dollars each, and "Half Unions," of the value of fifty dollars, to be made conformably to the standard of gold coins, and received as legal tender.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The consideration of the Central American question was then resumed, and

Mr. FOOT, although not an admirer of Mr. BUCHANAN, took pleasure in eulogising the arguments advanced by that gentleman to sustain the views he entertained of the proper construction of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty. He regarded the reasoning of Mr. BUCHANAN as sound, and of consummate ability. The faithful observance of the treaty requires of Her Majesty's Government the immediate withdrawal from any actual occupancy of or dominion over any portion of the Mosquito territory or sea-coast, by virtue of a pretended protectorate. The claims of England over Central America and the Bay Islands being founded upon no right of discovery, conquest, purchase, or treaty, her occupation of the territory is, consequently a clear case of forcible entry and detainer, and her right the same that a highwayman has to pursue an unarmed traveler. He maintained that the honor of this country, no less than its interest, demands that we shall insist upon England's fulfilling her treaty stipulations. The idea of yielding to the pretensions of that Government, and allowing her to evade its plain provisions, is not to be thought of for a moment. He proposed that a direct Congressional declaration be made of our construction of the treaty, and of our purpose to enforce the obligations resulting from that construction. If this prove unavailing, and after negotiation shall have been exhausted, he would entertain a proposition similar to that suggested by Mr. SEWARD, namely: to give England official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Central American occupations by a given day; if, then, she still holds out, and disregards all our summons, he would have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that we are in earnest about this, and that it is not a second edition of "fifty-four forty or fight," and then backing down to forty-nine. If, after so much forbearance, war comes, let it come—we shall be justified both by God and man.

Mr. WILSON obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The House refused, by twelve majority, to table *the resolution offered by Mr. NICHOLS, yesterday*, declaring ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER Sergeant-at-Arms.

The resolution was then adopted by 109 against 86.

ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution declaring NATHAN DARLING Doorkeeper of the House. Adopted by 119 against 88.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Penn., offered a resolution declaring ROBERT MORRIS Postmaster. Adopted—108 against 97.

THE RULES.

The rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered.

EXTRA PAY TO MR. FORNEY.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, there was ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund, to JOHN W. FORNEY, late Clerk, who presided over the House during its disorganization, $8 per day, in addition to his regular salary, from Dec. 3 to Feb. 4.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution declaring O. FOLLETT, of Columbus, Ohio, Printer to the House, pending which the House adjourned.

The House Printer—The Constitution of New-Granada—The Office-Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. FOLLETT will probably be elected House Printer to-morrow.

The Constitution of New-Granada having been remodeled since the treaty between that Government and the United States regarding the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus, this Government has been advised that new joint arrangements have become necessary. Granada requires that her Legation here must be apprised of our intention to transport troops, in order that the Governor of Panama, being advised of the fact, may be able to distinguish mere adventurous squads from bona fide military force, which in transit must conform to the civil laws of that country.

The area around the Hall of Representatives was densely crowded this afternoon with hundreds of office-seekers, while others sought refuge in the rotunda of the Capitol. Members before and even during the session of the House, were constantly signing applicants' papers. No sooner had Captain DARLING been qualified as doorkeeper than he removed a messenger and appointed his successor. This served as a signal for the crowd inside to rush upon him with importunities, and the scene of excitement was heightened, on the adjournment of the House, by the rushing in of the office-seeking forces outside.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

No. 58.—John C. Dodge *vs.* John H. Woolsey.—Argument continued by Mr. Spalding for appellant, and by Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Vinton for the appellee.

One Hundred Guns for Banks.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

One hundred guns were fired here this morning in honor of Mr. BANKS' election to the Speakership.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Railroad Detentions—Mail Irregularities—Passengers Blocked in and Engines Frozen up.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

All the Railroads in this section are completely blocked up. With the exception of a train over the Niagara Falls Road this morning, there have been no arrivals. The Detroit mail *via* the Great Western Road was the only mail received to-day. A train started on the Central Road this morning, but returned, being unable to proceed. The train which left for Cleveland yesterday morning, on the Lake Shore Road, has only reached Hamburg. Several engines, sent to its assistance, are frozen up on the Road. Reports from Dunkirk say that a large number of passengers were unable to get away from there, the Erie Road being still impassable.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

We have no communication with either Buffalo or Niagara Falls to-day. Two trains are fast in the snow on the Buffalo Road, and nine locomotives are in the snow-banks, and otherwise disabled, within twenty miles of Rochester on the Niagara Falls Road. A number of engines, with a large gang of men, went up this morning to clear the tracks. The Rochester and Syracuse old Road is still blocked up. Relief was sent out this forenoon. Many strangers are snow-bound here, waiting an opportunity to leave town.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The trains on the Central and Binghamton Railroads are yet very irregular, and on the Oswego road no trains have been run this week.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The river is closed by ice, and the boats to Newport and Fall River have ceased running.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The weather here is clear and very cold, the thermometer indicating, this morning, 11° below zero. The sleighing continues excellent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The New-York mail of this morning has not yet arrived. Monday's mail reached here to-day.

Changes in the Canal Department.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Canal Board have removed W. B. Taylor, Resident Engineer; Byron [illegible], Resident Engineer; W. H. H. Gee, Resident Engineer; Orville W. Storey, Resident Engineer; Charles H. Beach, First Assistant Engineer; Calvin Newcomb, First Assistant Engineer; and appointed the following in their places: Ransom L. Colburn, Resident Engineer; Winslow L. Kidder, Resident Engineer; Thomas H. Bates, Resident Engineer; Ensign Bennett, Resident Engineer; Hugh M. Severance, Resident Engineer; Julian A. Watkins, First Assistant Engineer; Byron H. Hawks, First Assistant Engineer.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Election—Death of a Conductor.

EASTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

An election for officers of the Lehigh Valley Road was held at this place to-day, with the following result: WM. W. LONGSTRETH was chosen President, JOHN H. HUTCHINSON Secretary and Treasurer, and JOHN T. JOHNSON of New-York, WM. H. GATZMER of Philadelphia, R. A. PACKER of ditto, ASA PACKER of Mauch Chunk, and DAVID BARNET of Easton, Directors.

Mr. EDGAR YOUNG, Conductor on the Lehigh Valley Road, died at Mauch Chunk to-day, after a few hours' illness. Mr. YOUNG was well and favorably known.

New-Hampshire American State Convention—The Democratic Rally on Thursday next.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The New-Hampshire American State Convention to-day, was attended by about 500 delegates.

Governor METCALF was renominated by acclamation, and GREENLEAF CUMMINGS, of Lisbon, was chosen for Railroad Commissioner.

A mass meeting held in the afternoon was largely attended. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, AMOS TUCK, and GEO. NESMITH were among the speakers.

The Democrats anticipate a grand rally on Thursday next, when Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, of California, HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, and J. L. ORR, of South Carolina, are expected to hold forth.

The Democrats of Philadelphia and Mr. Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A City Democratic Convention, to which Delegates were elected last night, met to-day to choose Delegates to the State Convention.

Resolutions were introduced declaring Mr. BUCHANAN the choice of the Convention, and instructing the Delegates to vote in his favor for the Presidency.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with directions to report them to-morrow.

The vote in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN was nearly unanimous.

American Movements in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The "American" State Council of Massachusetts met in this city this afternoon, two hundred delegates being in attendance.

Mr. ELIHU C. BAKER, (President of the State Senate,) and Mr. A. A. RICHARDSON, of Adams, were chosen Delegates at large to the Philadelphia National Convention, and the Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS, M. C., of Gloucester, and JOSEPH TRAXLER, Esq., of Plymouth, substitutes.

The twelve Delegates elected to the National Convention were also selected to represent the State in the American National Council, which is to assemble for a special object at Philadelphia on the 18th of February.

After considerable debate, the Council declined to instruct the Delegates to the National Convention as to their course; but, as a State, the Council reaffirmed the Springfield platform.

The State Medical Society—Lecture by Fred Douglas.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The State Medical Society met to-day. Several of its members are delayed by bad roads. No important business was transacted. The election of officers takes place to-morrow.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, delivers the annual address to-morrow evening in the Assembly Chamber.

The Society gives a grand entertainment to the members of the Legislature and others, at the Hospital, to-night.

FRED. DOUGLAS lectured in the Assembly Chamber this evening, before a large audience.

[illegible] Charter Election at [illegible].

[illegible], Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At our Charter Election for President of the village to-day, [illegible], the American and Democratic candidate, was elected by 115 majority. Every Ward elected American and Democratic Trustees.

Dickinson College Difficulty.

CARLISLE, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The difficulty between the students and Faculty of the College at this place has been amicably settled.

The Irish Filibusters at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The nine Irishmen, who have been on trial here for some time past, charged with violating the Neutrality laws, were discharged to-day by Judge LEAVITT.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 1st inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

The weather was unfavorable, and the Sugar market inactive.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The building known as Patten's Building, adjoining the City Hall, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The newspaper offices of the Manchester *American*, the *Mirror*, the *Union Democrat*, and the *Granite State Register*, were in this building; also the Manchester Bank, the City Library, Sheriff's Office, and several stores and law offices.

The City Hall was saved by the exertions of the firemen.

The loss is about $75,000; insured to one-half the amount.

Another Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Court house in this City was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The County Court was in session in the building yesterday. A portion of the County Library and some important papers were destroyed. The loss to the County is from $10,000 to $15,000. No insurance.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The new hotel near the Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot was destroyed by fire last night. It was owned by [illegible], of the Tremont House. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000. The depot was not injured.

The Schooner Mary Ann Guest.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 4.

The schooner *Mary Ann Guest*, from New-York for Philadelphia on the 3d ultimo, for whose safety fears began to be entertained, is at the Delaware Breakwater, with thirty others, unable to reach this port on account of the ice.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, but contain no news worth telegraphing.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition—Interesting Correspondence.

From the London Times, Oct. 26, 1855.

The last mail from New-York brought us intelligence of the safety of Dr. KANE, who, in May, 1853, sailed in command of an expedition fitted out at the cost of Mr. GRINNELL, of New-York, and Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Considerable apprehension had been entertained regarding his fate, and several months back some Government vessels were dispatched in the hope of meeting with him. The following letter, containing the first announcement of his explorations, reached London yesterday afternoon:

GODHAVN, North Greenland, Sept. 12.

MY DEAR SIR: I have only time to report to you the safe arrival of our party at Godhavn, whence we have taken passage to England in the Danish brig *Mariane*.

The explorations of our party embraced the entire shores of Smith's Sound, and a new channel expanding from the northeastern curve into an open Polar sea. This great water-space embraced an area of 3,000 square miles entirely free from ice. It trended a bold and mountainous coast, which has been charted as high as lat. 82° 30'.

Smith's Sound terminates in an extensive bay, which bears your name, and the coast of Greenland, after being followed until it faced the north, was found connected to the Continent of America by a stupendous glacier which checked our further progress toward the Atlantic.

Throughout this long extent of new coast, the result of much hard travel and exposure, I have found no traces of the lost party whose search instigated your own connection with our expedition.

The past two Winters exceeded in severity any that have before been recorded. Both scurvy and locked-jaw embarrassed our efficiency, and our dogs, to the number of 57, perished of the latter scourge. A zone of 81 miles of solid ice interposed between us and the nearest water, and to have remained a third Winter, would have proved fatal.

On the 17th of May, with a carefully-matured organization of boats and sledges, I abandoned the brig and commenced our journey over the floes. We supplied ourselves with animal food entirely by our guns, and transported our sick in separate sledges. After a travel of 1,300 miles, and an exposure in open air of 84 days, we reached Upernavik in health and safety.

It is right that while announcing our own restoration to the world, I should mention the death of three of our party. These brave men perished in the direct discharge of the duties of search, and are entitled to the grateful recollection of their comrades and Countrymen.

With sincere regard, your friend and servant,

E. K. KANE, Commanding Expedition.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., London.

P. S.—I open this letter to announce the arrival of Capt. HARTSTENE and party, who would have passed us in the Melville Bay. The officers and crews are all well. I have cancelled my engagement with the *Mariane*, (Capt. AMONDSEN, to whom I am much indebted for his hospitality,) and will proceed to New-York with my countrymen.

May I beg you to either call upon or send to Mr. FRANCIS BEAUFORT a copy of this letter, as also to Lady FRANKLIN, and Mr. BARROW of the Admiralty?

There is no open water above the mouth of Smith's Sound, (Pelham Point of Cape Inglefield,) so that my escape has been in all respects providential.

I am, dear sir, yours, E. K. KANE.

SEPT. 18, 1855.

HOUSE OF MR. OLRIK, Royal Inspector, GODHAVN, North Greenland.

P. S., No. 2.—I will report to the Secretary of the Admiralty, as also to the Royal Geographical Society, as soon as I can arrange my papers and charts. All my documents are saved, but my collection of natural history is sacrificed. I left the brig safe in Winter Harbor. E. K. KANE.

From the London Times, Oct. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: It would be premature, in the absence of Dr. KANE'S charts, to criticize his letter to Mr. PEABODY, published in your paper of this day, too severely; but I wish at once to draw attention to the strange incongruities which it contains.

In one place Dr. KANE states that "there is no open water above the mouth of Smith's Sound, (Pelham Point of Cape Inglefield,)" where, it will be remembered, Capt. INGLEFIELD stated that he saw open water; and in another part of his letter he says: "the explorations of our party embraced the entire shores of Smith's Sound, and a new channel expanding from its north-eastern curve into an open Polar Sea."

Then, to mystify us still more, Dr. KANE adds: "Smith's Sound terminates in an extensive bay, and the coast of Greenland, after being followed until it faced the north, was found connected to the continent of America by a stupendous glacier, which checked our further progress toward the Atlantic."

A glance at a North Polar chart, containing Capt. INGLEFIELD's discoveries, will show the illogical nature of Dr. KANE's letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SOMERSET HOUSE, Oct. 26, 1855. C. R. WELD.

From the London Times, Jan. [illegible].

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: Dr. KANE's official dispatches, with the charts of his Arctic discoveries, are now before the public. As I apprehended, they clear away all the obscurity contained in the newspaper accounts, and unquestionably place Dr. KANE in the foremost rank of Arctic explorers.

Had he heard the hearty cheer which, at the suggestion of the Hydrographer, was raised in his honor last night in the rooms of the Geographical Society by the crowded audience who heard his modest yet extraordinary narrative, he would, I am sure, have been highly gratified.

Having heard from friends in the United States that a letter of mine in your columns has had the effect of leading to an erroneous idea, that Dr. KANE's arduous and heroic undertaking was not duly appreciated in this country, I shall feel greatly obliged by the publication of this communication, which, I trust, will have the effect of assuring the gallant Doctor that he is highly esteemed and admired by all who take an interest in Arctic exploration.

I may be permitted to add an interesting fact which does not appear in his official dispatch to the Admiralty, but which he communicated in a letter to a friend. It is, that although the temperature at the Winter quarters of the expedition was colder than has ever been experienced in the Arctic regions, that of the open water to the north was comparatively very high, and a great variety of animal life was seen, including whales and other seabirds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SOMERSET HOUSE, Jan. [illegible]. C. R. WELD.

[illegible] IN FRANCE.

[illegible] — The Weather and Macadam — [illegible] — New-Year Customs, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

THE WEATHER AND A SOCIAL SCANDAL.

It is not often that the weather of Paris is sufficient for a paragraph. But barometrical vagaries such as we are being treated to should not pass unnoticed. First rain, then a freeze that runs the mercury of the centigrade up to twelve degrees, with a [illegible] of dust on the Macadam that would [illegible] Broadway or the Grand Bazaar, which [illegible] pleases; then rain again; then a little [illegible] again, sunshine, the freeze and the [illegible] of the Macadam; such are the physical phenomena in which we are obliged to breathe, move, and have our being.

The enemies of the Macadam were thoroughly [illegible] by the late cloud of dust which enveloped the boulevards; but until some great benefactor of mankind, and of cities in particular, shall have discovered a roadway that will make neither dust, mud nor noise, the much-abused Macadam, with its abundant mud and dust, will stand in its integrity.

With the bad weather, the Winter society slow to [illegible] the theatres promising a great deal [illegible] nothing, Paris is not very amusing. But [illegible] which is to say that it takes a [illegible] to amuse the whole town to the point of a [illegible]. Paris is the city of resources of all sorts, of [illegible] changes, of astonishments, of charms, of [illegible]. You sit down melancholy, and you get up [illegible]. You start out gloomy, and you return [illegible]. It is at Paris that the days follow, but do not resemble each other. It is the city of saintliness, [illegible] and of wealth, of flowers and of filth, of [illegible] and of white, of all the miseries and all the [illegible], of all the virtues, of life [illegible] in such a bee-hive of fever [illegible], where else will he go?

But of what shall I talk to you to-day, with the weather so gloomy that the vapory fog seems to infiltrate into the brain at the time when it has most need to be on the qui vive? Ah, a reader! A reader is soon found and is soon ready. Mr. JONES props himself in a soft arm-chair, the back to the window where the rain patters down, or the cold wind whistles, the feet against the fender where sparkles a warm fire, and silence! it is the business of the other, that is my business, to inform and to amuse him! But inform him of what? There is nothing! [illegible] him about who? CRUVELLI is married. There is no longer neither a SOPHIE nor a CRUVELLI—there is a Baroness more in the world, and what right have I to talk of Baronesses?

But if I have no right to speak of the Baroness, there remains a story of the CRUVELLI which will [illegible] the reader, and clear up a whole cloud of mystery which hung over the singular conduct of the [illegible]. Four weeks ago a city journal published the following story, (as near as I can recollect,) which I did not then understand, and which perhaps not ten persons in the city did understand. The journal said:

"One evening this week on which the *Vêpres Siciliennes* was to be played at the Grand Opera, two [illegible], simply dressed, presented themselves at the box of the Opera.

"The Emperor's box?" said one of them.

"How! The Emperor's box? Do you think we give the Emperor's box to the first comer?"

"You will not give it to me?"

"The controller without doubt was going to respond in the negative, when one of the persons who was in the office, perceiving the second personage who stood behind the first, immediately took off [illegible] and giving the controller a jog of the elbow, whispered:

"It's the Emperor."

All hats were off in an instant, for it was really [illegible], accompanied by the Duke of MONTEBELLO, gave himself the pleasure of being present incognito at the representation of the *Vêpres Siciliennes*.

What was the story. It was told by a journalist who knows perfectly all the ins and outs of the stage, and he meant something which does not appear on the surface. The Emperor was not seen by the audience [illegible]. He only went into the back saloon of his box, from which there is a door and a short stairway leading on to the stage; and it was there that [illegible] on that evening, and many other evenings when the same lady played. It was the flattering attentions and brilliant offers that were made her that were [illegible] apparent in her conduct during the late few weeks of her engagement; and [illegible] importunities from various quarters [illegible] was chased out of town the [illegible] after signing the contract with the Baron VIGIER. She wished to do her duty, but she had to do it in [illegible] members of her profession generally succumb to.

"WHAT NEXT, AND NEXT?"

[illegible] which I do not mean to write a homily on the [illegible] of Mr. COCHIN's pamphlet, that the French find so difficult to translate, but simply to call to your attention an instance of French progress towards western civilization which will astonish you.

The *Presse* of last evening contained an announcement that a company has just been formed at Paris to build a Catholic church in the second ward of the city on speculation! A Catholic church in the city of Paris to be built, put in operation and managed like a gas company, a railroad company, the consolidated [illegible], or a poudrette company! Its shares to be sold on the Bourse, with rises and falls, like other honest stocks, only that this, instead of being subject to the vicissitudes of war, or the supposed good or bad temper of ALEXANDER of Russia, will depend for its good or bad fortune among the "bulls and bears," upon the strength of the last Sunday's sermon, the number of marriages solemnized, of infants baptized, and of defuncts exorcised on the [illegible] the cemetery and eternity! Its stock will be in the hands of retired lorettes and repentant Magdalens, whose passion for gambling always takes a [illegible]; its aisles will be crowded by the [illegible] of the Passage de l'Opera whenever there is danger of its stock falling; and we may live to see introduced into a Paris church that innovation of American society which makes the fashionable church a resort for the inspection of the latest fashions and a place of rendezvous for interviews of questionable morality.

(What next, and next?)

DOG-DAY (NOT DOG-DAYS) IN [illegible].

Decidedly the two victims of the season are the dogs and the butchers. The 14th of January will [illegible] a memorable date in the annals of the city of Paris, or more properly, in the history of the canine race; for it is on this day that the limits of the law expire on the life or death of this interesting animal.

Some time ago a law was decreed that after the 1st of January, 1856, all dogs should pay a tax or be killed: dogs of pleasure (*chiens d'agrément*) ten francs a year, useful dogs, (*chiens d'utilité*,) five francs. The law made it obligatory upon every citizen to report his dogs to the Mayor of his Ward before the time indicated, in default of which the [illegible]. The people [illegible] in making their declarations, and since the object of the law was more to obtain a revenue [illegible] the dogs, an extension of time [illegible] till [illegible] o'clock this evening.

Everybody knows with what tenacity French people cling to their dogs, with what affection they [illegible], and in a country where people live so [illegible], and where so little pleases them, it is not so singular that so general a love for dogs should exist. But the imposition of a new tax is something to make a Frenchman, already suffocating under tax, [illegible] drowning the [illegible] and the payment of ten francs, how many will [illegible] to the very last moment allowed by the law? Who knows what may happen? "I may [illegible] may die; he may be lost by some [illegible] be stolen; I may give him away [illegible]; the Government may yield—there may be [illegible]; there may be a general inundation [illegible] earth, and we may come in contact, and all [illegible] the Mayor's stories of my [illegible] may be carried off with an epidemic; [illegible] may keep up all the [illegible]."

[illegible] between the drowning [illegible] take place [illegible] of the canine race [illegible] All [illegible] in France will be [illegible] each a [illegible], such a [illegible].

MALAKOFF.

[Column 2, preceding the Spanish Affairs:]

live [illegible] the little long-awaited [illegible] and after the first week's indignation shall have passed, and the memory of the [illegible] shall be forgotten, [illegible] shall see [illegible] supplying their places or dozens by strings, [illegible].

A journal of Orleans says that more than 1,000 dogs have disappeared from that city since the law makes them contributory to the State. Twelve hundred dogs in a city of the third order! One may judge by this of what is going on in the 40,000 Communes of France! Such a holocaust makes one's hair stand on end only to think of it! At the moment I write, it is said that the Seine, the Rhone and the Loire, are swimming with the dead bodies of the slain!

A NEW-YEAR'S CUSTOM.

Among other new habits introduced on New-Year's day, I heard of a gentleman who, finding, no doubt, that sending a card was a cold method of saluting friends on such an occasion, employed a substitute, after the fashion of the Irish "[illegible]," to call upon all his lady friends and embrace them in his name. A gentleman, dressed entirely in black, like the page of Malbrook, freshly gloved and furnished with the necessary instructions, presents himself at—at your house, Madame, if you please, and addresses you somewhat as follows:

"Permit me this beautiful morning, Madame, to —." Whereupon the substitute opens wide his arms in the direction of Madame.

"But, Sir, who are you? I don't know you."

"No difference, Madame, we must embrace on the account of Mr. so-and-so."

"Leave my house you impudent fellow."

"Excuse me, Madame, but I am paid for it, and the work must be done, for I have thirty more to dispatch in this quarter."

The story is true, and it will require but a little usage to make the custom general—in France.

A COACHMAN'S OPINION ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

I heard, the other evening, as I passed late along the line of carriages which were waiting for the end of the performances at the Italian Opera, the following dialogue between two coachmen seated on their boxes;

"I say," said one, who by his livery was easily recognized as the servant of M. DE HUBNER, Austrian Ambassador at Paris. "Are you on the fall?" (Paris servants sometimes speculate on change.)

"Parbleu! Since the war commenced!"

"Turn round, old fellow; there's news; go in on a rise."

"Bah!"

"We were three times to-day to the Count WALEWSKI's; that smells of protocols."

A SHARP JUDGE.

A few days ago a scandalous affair was to be tried before the Court of Assizes of the Yonne. When Court convened, it was found that all the ladies of the locality were in attendance. In seeing all these toilets, the President said:

"The persons that are in Court do not know perhaps the nature of the suit which is going to commence; I beg all honest women to retire."

Not a soul moved.

"Sergeant," said the President, "now that all the honest women have left, turn out the rest!"

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Disturbance at Madrid—Revolt of the Guard at the Constituent Cortes—General News—The Credit Mobilier Likely to Succeed in Establishing itself in Madrid—Overflow of the Manzanares and Great Loss of Dirty Linen—More Particulars about the Outbreak—Its Significance and True Importance.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The most important event of the last week, according to my correspondence from Madrid, has been a slight attempt at disturbance by the company of National Militia on guard at the Cortes on the 7th inst.

It appears that from an early hour of the afternoon, indications might have been observed that something wrong was brewing in a part, at least, of the Third Company, Second Battalion of National Militia, which was on duty at the Cortes. A well-dressed individual was seen to conduct the Sergeant and various of the soldiers of the picket to the Café de Iberia, where they remained a long time drinking. Afterwards the same Sergeant spent some time in a tavern in the Calle Cedaceros, in company with four decently dressed civilians. When he returned to the guard-room he distributed caps and cartridges to the men who had been in the Café, and these began immediately to manifest symptoms of insubordination.

A private gave notice to the Captain on duty, who belonged to another Company—their proper commander being absent in Toledo—and he went immediately to the guard-room. He then ordered the picket to form and pile arms, but the majority refused to obey him, saying he was not their Captain. Sharp words were exchanged between the Captain and Sergeant, and the former seeing his life in danger, entered the Assembly and told the President what was going on.

The President, General SAN MIGUEL, Señor ESCOSURA, the Commandant of the Second Battalion; Señor CAMACHO, the Deputy Secretary of the Civil Governor; Señor SALLANA, and other deputies and officers of the Militia, ran down to the guard room to make the soldiers return to their duty; but these, numbering some thirty or more, received them with insults.

Calm being restored for a moment, Señor CAMACHO, the Commandant, ordered the drums to beat, "pile arms," but, some of the Militia, refusing to march, fired four or five shots in the air, which might have been signals, as others were then heard in distant parts of the town. These shots produced a panic in the streets; people rushed about, the doors of the Congress were closed, and the Deputies rushed into the Saloon of Assembly. The Secretary of the Civil Governor, Señor SALLANA, started to visit all the posts where the Militia were on guard, and were everywhere assured that order should be faithfully defended.

The Minister of Public Works sent a message asking for a reinforcement to the Main Guard, but the Commandant replied that he could not spare a single soldier, as he had but thirty-seven (soldiers and militia) with which to defend his post. Señor BRUIL (the Minister of Finance) went to call upon Gen. ESPARTERO, who, after ordering some forces to march to the Cortes, in spite of his being unwell started himself for that point. The porters of the Assembly dressed in their Militia uniform, and placed themselves to guard the doors. At one of these an incident worthy of record took place. Upon shutting the doors, the sentinel at the door in the Calle de Florida Blanca remained inside, and, not being exactly sober, began to call loudly to the porter to let him out, as he wished to join his companions. Several persons rushed up to quiet him, and finally, though with some trouble, a porter got his gun away from him. It was also observed that, a few moments before, the sentinels allowed the Deputies to enter, but opposed their going out, saying that these were their orders. And lastly, a thing worthy of notice, a few minutes before shutting the doors and the Deputies entering the saloon, some persons extinguished the lights in the passages. The Deputies being united in the saloon, the Commandants of the National Militia amongst them answered for the good spirit of their respective "corps;" the Democratic Deputies condemned what was going on; the Government, through Señor ALONSO MARTINEZ, (Minister of Public Works,) declared that the rebels should not enter the saloon without passing over the bodies of the Ministers; and the proposition of Señor ESCOSURA, "that the Cortes should declare itself in permanent session," was voted.

In the midst of his speech, the Duke of VICTORY (ESPARTERO) entered, who, immediately upon its conclusion, thus addressed the Cortes:

"GENTLEMEN: The Government of Her Majesty, the President of the Council, the Deputy, the citizen BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, appears to the Cortes and to the entire nation, to reestablish the public tranquillity which has been disturbed, in four minutes, or to die in the attempt." [Here general applause drowned the voice of the Duke. This being hushed, he continued:] "The Cortes may tranquilly proceed with their discussion,—for here is the citizen soldier who, both on these benches and in the street, will always fulfil his duty. While I breathe, the Cortes will never be attacked by anything nor anybody. Farewell, gentlemen."

ESPARTERO immediately left the hall, and his promises and hopes were fulfilled. He descended to the guard-room, and upon his appearance, the majority of the guard broke out in enthusiastic vivas, and expressions of indignation against the authors of the disturbance.

The Duke then returned to the chamber and made the following remarks:

"GENTLEMEN: At the moment in which I knew the little disorder which was taking place among the picket on duty at the Cortes, I dispatched an Aid to the Main guard, in order that the militia there, and the guard which is reserved, might be sent down immediately to the Cortes. The National Militia doing, as always, its duty, came at the call of the President of the Council, as President and as Deputy. When I left my house the picket from the main guard arrived. I then ordered the picket or guard here to retire, which it did, obeying without a murmur.

This has been promoted by the drunkenness of one or two individuals, three at most, and it is now over. The picket from the main-guard are on duty here.

Those who have been wanting to their duty (raising energetically his voice) shall be severely punished, be they as many as they may. This is the duty of the Government, and mine as Minister, Deputy, soldier and citizen. Let what will occur, I shall be ready to die, if necessary, in defence of the Representation of the country.

I believe, Gentlemen, there is no more necessity for a permanent session; tranquillity has been disturbed by two or three drunkards, but the sword of the law shall fall upon them."

At the suggestion of the Duke, the Assembly adjourned. All measures proper and precautionary were taken by the authorities. Gen. O'DONNELL, who is still weak, offered to mount on horseback, if necessary, but the prompt quelling of the disturbance rendered it useless.

My dates to the 9th of January show that thirty-nine men of the revolted company are imprisoned; amongst them are two lieutenants. A Military Commission is sitting upon them.

As regards other news, not much is stirring. The Cortes are still engaged discussing the Estimates. Nothing is now said of any change in the Ministry. The press has given a very favorable reception to the project of the establishment of the *Credit Mobilier*, by Messrs. PEREIRE at BIXIO. The attempts at opposition to this company are not fortunate, neither in the Press nor in the Cortes. The Mediterranean Railway has commenced laying down rails from Albacete to Almansa. Much activity is observed at Cadiz in the Caraca Arsenal.

It has been rumored that the civil ceremony of marriage was to be established in Spain, but it is entirely false.

The return of OLOZAGA to Paris appears to have been the occasion of many comments. The weather throughout all Spain, but especially at Madrid, has been very wet. A flood of the usually pacific and obscure Manzanares had carried off half the dirty linen of Madrid. Some of the washhouses on its banks had also gone down-stream, and washerwomen were being saved in boats, unusually wet and very much frightened; one or two are actually reported to have been drowned.

To comprehend this havoc in the washerwomen interest, one must have visited Madrid and seen that unbroken chain of women kneeling in little water-tight boxes on the brink of the little river for four miles, and behind them the underclothing of the whole city hung out to dry. Such an article as a washtub is unknown in Madrid, and in fact, in Spain. Everybody's shirt goes to the river without distinction of classes, and thanks if it comes back again, and especially, if it comes back yours and not your neighbor's.

Jan. 15.—I have just received a letter to the 10th, from Madrid, with a sketch of the proceedings before the Military Commission. It appears from this that the affair was more serious, and had greater ramifications than had been at first supposed. The Commission met under the Presidency of Señor LLERA, Commandant of the Second Battalion. The Captain of the revolted company, Don CACO VEA MURGUIA, was first examined, and said that his first information of the affair was from the Secretary of Señor MADOZ, one of the deputies, who had told him that something was going on as the sentinels had a peculiar countersign among themselves; that, in consequence of this, he spoke to his lieutenant, who told him that, as an officer, he knew nothing about it, but, as an individual, yes. That, when he called the men together, in order to try their muskets, the Sergeant-Major cried out, "Now is the time," and added, that he would not back out, though he were to be shot the next day. That after the events I have before narrated, this Sergeant marched off with some twenty men, whither, he did not know. The President of the Court reproved the Captain for having left the ground to inform the President of the Cortes of what was taking place, as, during his absence, very grave events might have occurred. The Captain said that he had acted as he thought best, as he was alone and without power. It appears, also, that there was at least some knowledge of what was going on on the part of the Militia on guard at the Palace. The Commission will soon terminate its investigations, when I shall get an account of the end of the matter.

This little affair, occurring as it did immediately after the rejection of a petition from the city of Zaragossa, praying for a more energetic Government, reforms in the Administration, reduction of public offices and expenses of State, &c., &c., may be considered as a symptom—an indication of something much more considerable than itself, viz: the general dissatisfaction which is beginning to be felt in Spain at the little fruit which the revolution of last year has given as yet, and the wide-spread conviction that the present Government is inadequate to the mission of reform and liberalization which the people gave it. This is the first straw moved by a wind which will blow stronger yet during the year. Remember the prediction.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership.

Exciting Scenes in the House.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

THE BATTLE FOUGHT AND WON.

Our "Buena Vista" has been fought. The struggle is over at last. There is a North, thank God; and for once it has asserted its right to be a power under the Constitution. We have met the allied forces of Slavery aggression, and National Pro-Slavery "Americanism," and humbled degraded and conquered them. Degraded and humbled them? No! That was not our work—they did it for themselves,—yet all their ignominy has profited them nothing. Young America is jubilant. Lift up your head old Massachusetts, home of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose glorious associations and illustrious deeds—so bright on the storied scroll of fame—were not sufficient to shield you from insult and reproach because of your devotion to the doctrine that "Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional!" You are vindicated most nobly. Your favored son—the "Waltham machinist,"—who symbolizes the dignity of labor, a man of the people, understanding all their wants, sharing in all their sympathies, bred amid all their toils, and knowing all their needs, has been elevated by the unaided votes of the North to the highest seat in the gift of the Nation, the Presidency alone excepted.

THE MORAL OF THE RESULT.

There is glowing poetry in this result. The workingman from the Old Bay State, gifted by nature and accomplished through self culture, was pitted against the prince of Southern chivalry,—the wealthiest slaveholder in the universe,—a gifted and accomplished son of South Carolina,—and the former has won the hard contested race. It was the representative of the industrious masses, against one of the brightest gems of American aristocracy,—and the useful, glittering steel triumphs o'er the shining and attractive gold. But above all,—a reckless party Administration having forced upon the country sectional issues, and with a view to party success divided us upon the simple question of Slavery, the North has risen in its might, and, despite the earnest malicious efforts of a very small squad of doughfaces, has declared its independence, and asserted its stern determination to repel the aggressions of Slavery. Look back from this point, ye doubting ones, five years, reflect on the progress which free sentiment has accomplished within that time, and say whether nothing has been gained for Freedom by resisting the encroachments of the Slave power.

THE SCENES ATTENDANT UPON THE STRUGGLE.

But I must try to give you a faint idea of the scenes attendant upon this momentous struggle. On Friday when the South Americans stampeded, and went in a body almost for Mr. AIKEN, many of our friends became alarmed. It was clear that if this strange coalition could be made to stand twenty-four hours we were beaten, as the Pro-Slavery or National "Americans," united with the Nebraskaits, made a clean majority over the Anti-Nebraska men, after Sooner, HAMPTON, [illegible] had set themselves down resolutely to the work of defeating Mr. BANKS, or permitting the election of an Administration Nebraska man. I did not share in the panic. I believed it to be a desperate game of "brag" on the part of our opponents, intended to frighten us into disgusting concessions, just as the opposition had disgraced itself by taking down its candidates and dropping its principles by the wayside. A dozen Anti-Nebraska "[illegible]" were held on Friday night. Many of the most resolute on one side the House boldly resisted the panic, and it was determined that, come weal or come woe, our colors should never be struck,—that rather than yield a full expression of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment, or whom our force had been concentrated so long, in the [illegible] hope of getting a little numerical strength by yielding to the dictation of half a dozen men who have never been heartily with us—our brave bark should go down in the channel. The result has gloriously vindicated the wisdom of this determination.

AN OMINOUS LOOK.

The sun arose yesterday morning on some hundreds of anxious men. At the close of the previous evening, the President had congratulated Mr. AIKEN on the vote he had received, and expressed the hope that he would, next day, be able to congratulate him as Speaker of the House. This was soon in everybody's mouth. It looked ominous—and still more so when it was stated, later in the day, that the President was in a Committee-room at the Capitol, ready to aid, in any way in his power, to secure the election of a gentleman whose chief element of strength, as was clearly intimated when he was put in nomination by Mr. COBB, was, that he was an Anti-Administration man! But whatever appliances and promises the Executive had at his disposal, to dispense even to an enemy, to ensure the chief end of bolstering up and completing the Slave-ocratic tomb erected for his own sepulture, have all failed him. The enemy were generally confident in the morning, and whispered significantly in each other's ears. They went to the House to see the Anti-Nebraska men pass the plurality rule, and get swindled under it. Our friends were grave. They generally knew their strength, and had no fears for the result,—but they were fearful that their opponents would get the hint, and so not let them have the plurality resolution at all. Their anxiety upon this point happily was mistaken for the prescience of defeat.

SOMEBODY IN DANGER OF GETTING INTO A TRAP.

The trap looked all right. The "poor deluded" Anti-Nebraska men were evidently anxious to put their foot in it,—and why shouldn't they be gratified? Tennessee offered the plurality. Our friends were compelled to vote for it, of course, as they had sustained it so often already. Well, they want it, and they carried it, by a majority of nine only—every South American and all the stragglers voting against it. Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, arose and withdrew his name from the canvass unconditionally, and cast his mantle on Mr. AIKEN. Just here

SOMEBODY SMELLS A RAT.

South Carolina began to smell a very large rat. The fight was getting into close quarters, and the chivalry didn't want to face the fire just yet. Mr. BOYCE, who an hour before was very confident, moved to rescind the plurality resolution, which motion was

SOMEBODY ELSE SMELLS A RAT.

laid on the table by sixteen majority. Here Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, one of the shrewdest tacticians of his party, took the alarm. He wanted to adjourn the fight, to prepare for the contest,—for it was evident, he said, that one party was drilled for the occasion, and the other wasn't. That's good, isn't it?—the "unterrified Democracy" calling out for a parley until they could drill a little for the close encounter with raw militia who never marched together before they met in the Representative Hall! Ha! ha! No matter,—JONES was right, as he always is in any game of party tactics,—but only eighty-two of his comrades thought so, and so we held them to their position.

SOMEBODY "COTTONS."

Alabama next faltered in the line, and "cottoned" in face of the enemy. PERCY WALKER wanted to retire, and moved that the plurality rule be rescinded. This the House decided to be out of order, and PERCY fell.

SOMETHING INFLAMMABLE.

North Carolina soon hung out a flag of truce. Tar and turpentine thought the fire was getting rather hot for such combustible material, and Mr. PAINE moved an adjournment, which was lost. The announcement of this result was hailed with much applause from the galleries.

SOMEBODY AFFLICTED WITH DEAFNESS.

I was not aware that our gentlemanly friend, Col. ORR, of South Carolina, had been afflicted with deafness, but it seems, nevertheless, to have been true. All the week long, whenever our enemies seemed to make a point against us, the applause of the galleries was unchecked,—Mr. ORR, unfortunately, never hearing it;—but sudden shocks, strokes of lightning, and the like, have before proved beneficial in restoring long-suspended senses.

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

The effect produced by the sudden discovery that Mr. BANKS was to be elected after all, miraculously touched the ear of the gallant South Carolinian, who was naturally indignant that the people should applaud our side, and he threatened summary clearance of the galleries if the offence should be repeated. We may congratulate the Colonel on his remarkable recovery, although I fear he will curse the remedy.

ANOTHER RALLY.

Well, the ammunition of faction was about exhausted. We had got the enemy up to the bank of one of Buena Vista's gorges, and the fire opened. The first and second ballots, under the plurality resolution, were taken, and BANKS was nine ahead. Missouri got scared now, Mr. KENNETT moved a retreat under cover of an adjournment, but the troops wouldn't stand the order, and after another shot from the galleries, the third ballot was taken, Mr. AIKEN falling off one vote. This time it was Arkansas

A RUSTY GUN TRIES TO GO OFF.

which flinched, and RUST wanted to run, but only fifty-two of his comrades would agree to go with him.

SOMEBODY RETREATS, AND FIRES A SCATTERING SHOT.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, here looked about him, saw that his battalion was cut all to pieces, and that the next fire would certainly reduce it to half a dozen men, and so he told these to take care of themselves,—that he wasn't an officer any longer. I regret to say that he did not die gracefully. His last words were "that one hundred and thirty ballots would have satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of the House, and that upon no other terms would he consent to take that position." He probably intended to insult nobody but Mr. BANKS; but he forgot that his reflection was just as applicable to Hon. HOWELL COBB, who occupied the chair for two years under operation of the plurality resolution, and also to Mr. AIKEN, who was ready to accept the chair, and to every Democrat who was ready to elevate him thereto under the same rule.

THE TRAP SPRINGS.

The final charge was now made, amid breathless anxiety and the most intense excitement. The one hundred and thirty-third ballot was now taken—the one which must decide the contest. When his name was called, Mr. BARCLAY, of Penn., a Democrat, who had generally voted with his party from the beginning, but had not voted for AIKEN, rose to speak. The Democrats listened, for they thought he was about to preface his caving into the party pit with a few words of excuse. Not so. He said he saw no reason why he should change the record he had made. He had, from the first to the last, been averse to anything that looked like a coalition with Know-Nothingism, whether it came from the North or from the South. Before he voted again, he wanted to know of Mr. AIKEN whether he had made any pledges satisfactory to the Southern wing of the National American party. This wasn't the right tune, and Mr. RUST objected to the gentleman's proceeding; but he made no objection to letting Mr. AIKEN answer that he was not a candidate for the Speakership—which was the only answer he made to BARCLAY's very pertinent interrogatory.

The fact was that Mr. AIKEN had authorized the assurance to the South Americans, that he had never opposed the sentiments of the American Party, and the intimation that he could not. He could not think of denying this, and so he wisely said nothing on the subject, and lost Mr. BARCLAY's vote, which he certainly could not have got if he had answered.

THE TIP-TOE OF EXPECTATION.

Several "South Americans" now came in, one by one, and voted for AIKEN, notwithstanding their repeated declarations that they would never yield to an opponent of Americanism. But they stood out to the last, and then surrendered, unconditionally, wretched prisoners of war to the enemy they had so long and so gallantly defied. At last, all the ammunition seemed to be exhausted. The Clerk and the Tellers cast up the vote. Meantime BROWN and MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, CULLEN of Delaware, and others, who had voted for "HENRY M. FULLER to the last," as CULLEN said when his name was called, were besieged by an anxious host who, with arms around their necks, eloquently besought them to vote for AIKEN, and save the Union from —. BARKS! "I'll be —— if I do!" was the emphatic response which rolled round to my corner of the Hall from one of the [illegible]—and "go my they all."

ANNOUNCING THE VOTE.

After several minutes' delay, the Clerk called to order. Mr. [illegible], of Maryland, rose to announce the result, as one of the tellers. It was now nearly 7 o'clock, and the great chandelier cast its glare over the intensely excited concourse. "Licked, by thunder!" hissed one of the chivalry through his set teeth. "Got 'em, boys," said [illegible], as he cavorted [illegible], and rolled his eyes from [illegible] another of the "old guard" who had fought battles, but never won such a victory before. And the densely crowded galleries looked down upon the scene in an agony of suspense and hope and fear. "Order!" "Order!" shouted the Clerk,—and silence like death ensued. Mr. BENSON announced that Mr. BANKS had received one hundred and three votes, Mr. AIKEN one hundred, and that NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, was duly elected Speaker for the Thirty-fourth Congress.

A JUBILANT SCENE.

And then there rolled out upon the oppressive stillness a long, loud shout of joy from a thousand willing throats; the ladies, rising in a body, clapped their hands, and wildly waved their handkerchiefs; in the lobbies members threw up their overcoats and beavers, and for a few minutes the scene in the galleries and on one side of the House was one of most tumultuous joy. And then the friends of Mr. BANKS embraced each other, and Northern men shook hands half a dozen times over with the men by whose sides they had been fighting all day, just as though they had long been separated. Massachusetts men, in particular, were in danger of being suffocated,—and I was somewhat alarmed lest friend BURLINGAME, "the eloquent," should be smothered with kindness.

SPEAKERS AND THEIR NOBILITY.

You know already of the humiliating scene which followed—how a few attempted even now to pluck from us the fruits of the long contest—and how Mr. AIKEN, with the nobility of a true gentleman, cast withering censure upon the factious opposition to the "Speaker's" taking his seat, by rising in his place, and asking the privilege of now conducting Mr. BANKS, as Speaker, to the Chair. The applause which hailed this act of magnanimity was only equaled by that which succeeded the announcement of the result; and more than one strong man, who had never faltered when the fight was fiercest, now sank in his seat, overpowered by generous emotion.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

The last act of this sublime spectacle was now about to close. A formal vote of the House, from which forty only excepted, declared Mr. BANKS to be the Speaker, and the Clerk appointed Messrs. AIKEN, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL and H. M. FULLER a Committee to conduct him to the Chair. They congratulated him, and fulfilled this duty; and Mr. GIDDINGS, as the eldest member of the House, was called upon to administer the accustomed oath. It has been usual for the Speaker-elect to stand on the lower step of the desk and there take the oath. I have seen the thing done several times before, but no one ten feet from the parties could hear anything of it, and but few could even see it. Mr. BANKS walked directly up the steps to the Speakers' desk, and as his hand touched the chair the Sergeant-at-Arms elevated the mace, which insignia is never in its place, except when the Speaker is presiding. Simultaneously the Clerk handed him the gavel, and then another tremendous shout burst from the audience, and was succeeded by an impressive silence, while the Speaker gave utterance to his brief and appropriate speech. You will notice that he avoided the usual pledge to save the Union, and based his future course upon the simple institutions of our forefathers. We shall see whether or no the North can take care of the Union. At the close of this address, Mr. BANKS raised his right hand in position for affirmation, and Father GIDDINGS, standing in the centre of the area fronting the desk, in a loud firm tone administered the oath, thus—"You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, so help you God!" The "Speaker" responded—"I do!"—and so the spectacle ended.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this already very long letter, without calling attention to one or two points. A fortnight ago I telegraphed you that the Nebraska men would haul down their flag, pull their platform to pieces, and abandon their caucus nomination in the hope that by stooping they might conquer. They did this, and thus the second time during the struggle retreated from their own deliberately chosen position. RICHARDSON couldn't be elected, because he was an out-and-out Administration candidate, nominated by a caucus which sustained the Nebraska bill and repudiated Know-Nothingism. So he was withdrawn and Col. ORR was put upon the track to run on the "principles" of the Nebraskal caucus, and he couldn't win. And, at last, when the Democracy found themselves beaten on this, and engaged in a running fight, the "principles" were found cumbersome, and they were dropped, and finally, Mr. AIKEN was chosen to bear the banner because he had committed himself to nothing and to nobody, was an anti-Administration man, and was, therefore, most likely to combine the elements of the opposition! Well done for the "unterrified!" And then to get whipped after all. They abandoned everything they deemed sacred, save Slavery, to form a coalition with Know-Nothingism, which they professed to despise—destroyed their unity and distinctness as a Party, and gained nothing! Shades of ANDREW JACKSON, what a spectacle! Had the Democratic Party maintained its integrity to any "principles," no matter how bad, they would have been defeated, but not dishonored. As the case stands, they are both. They are like the poor darkie who rolled in the cow-yard, and "nebber hear Massa Whitfield arter all." There is much more that I would like to say, but I must not trespass longer on your space to-night.

Southern and Southwestern Commercial Convention.

In the proceedings of the Southern and Southwestern Commercial Convention, which closed its session at Richmond, Va., on the 3d inst., we find the result of the Convention's deliberations on a

SOUTHERN LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The preamble and resolutions adopted on this subject were:

Whereas, This Convention deem it indispensable to the successful progress of Southern commerce, that a line or lines of first-class steamers be established between a port or ports of the South and some port or ports in Europe; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Southern and Southwestern States to unite in the establishment of such a line or lines, and that the delegates from those States to the Convention be requested to call the attention of their respective Legislatures to the importance of the subject, and urge their coöperation.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from the Southern and Southwestern States be requested to vote for no law granting appropriations in aid of ocean mail-lines terminating at any Northern port, without the insertion of a clause binding the Government to extend like aid to a line or lines that hereafter be established between ports of the Southern States and foreign ports.

Mr. MYERS, of Norfolk, also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of Southern and Southwestern States, to unite with the State of Virginia in the formation of a line or lines of Atlantic steamers, to ply between Hampton Roads and other ports of the South of Europe, and that said Committee are authorized to adopt such other measures in furtherance of the object as they may find expedient and proper.

REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

Col. WALTER GWYNN, of North Carolina, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Under the existing Tariff laws of the United States, a duty of 30 per cent. is levied on the article of railroad iron imported into this country from abroad, and whereas, it has been for some time past the settled practice of the Government to adjust the duties on imposts to the revenue standard, and it being now apparent from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a large surplus, derived from duties on foreign commerce, has accumulated in the Treasury beyond the wants and expenses of the Government, and whereas, the successful and economical prosecution of the railroad system in the United States is seriously embarrassed by the present heavy and now unnecessary taxation on railroad iron imported from foreign countries, whence alone inadequate supplies are obtained, on cheaper terms, even with the freight added, than the domestic article can be furnished; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this Convention that the said duties on railroad iron ought to be repealed, or greatly reduced.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gen. GREEN, of Texas, offered the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The construction of a railway from the Valley of the Mississippi River to our Pacific coast, is promotive of the development of agriculture, the mines, and commerce—the defence of that coast in time of war and its preservation to the Union in time of peace; therefore,

Resolved, That considerations of comparative grade, climate and economy of constructing, maintaining and working the proposed railroad, is indicated by the "Texas Western Railroad Charter," upon the line of 32° north latitude, crossing the entire State of Texas, and intersecting the Rio Grande at or near El Paso—thence by the route lately surveyed by Col. A. B. GRAY, south of the river Gila, to the State of California, where said river unites with the Colorado of the West.

Resolved, That as said road is now under active construction, it is hereby [illegible] that the Legislatures and citizens of the southern and southwestern States, aid, by all necessary means, the speedy building of said road, and to unite with this main trunk, branches intersecting the Mississippi at New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, and St. Louis.

[illegible]

Mr. R. G. MORRISS, of Richmond, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient for Southern Legislatures to release, from the license tax all direct importations from foreign countries, and adopt such other measures as will prevent and advance Southern commerce.

Resolved, That it is expedient that Southern merchants should to all cases be [illegible], when they can be procured on as advantageous terms as Northern manufactures.

Resolved, That the [illegible] encouragement and [illegible] should be given by the South when they can be procured.

Resolved, That it is important for health or pleasure, a preference should be given to watering places and other localities on Southern soil.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

The President (Gen. TILGHMAN) addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Commercial Convention: There is no individual in our whole country, however elevated his position, who would not be honored by the privilege of presiding over such an assemblage of this—an assemblage composed of distinguished gentlemen from the Southern and South-western States of the Union, convened for objects of the highest importance, held at the capitol of the ancient Dominion, graced by the presence of some of her fairest daughters, and dignified by the attendance of her Governor, Lieut. Governor, and the two houses of her Legislature, who adjourned their own sessions for the purpose of attending yours. I shall not, therefore, attempt to describe the feelings which have been excited in the bosom of one so humble as myself by the approbation you have been pleased to express at the manner in which the duties of the Chair have been performed.

Gentlemen, had my life been ever so distinguished, the recollection of this hour would ever be regarded as among its most hallowed reminiscences. Need I say, then, that they will be cherished to the latest moments of my existence, and handed down to those who shall succeed me as a priceless inheritance.

But, gentlemen, I feel that there is little room for approbation where the high and chivalrous bearing, the delicate courtesy and consideration, which always mark the Southern gentleman, have left so little opportunity for the exercise of those duties which constitute the chief responsibilities of a presiding officer.

We are now about to return to our distant homes, carrying with us many agreeable recollections connected with our intercourse on this occasion. Let us ever bear in mind the purposes for which we are assembled, and in every position in which we may be placed resolve to use our utmost efforts to promote the commercial prosperity of our country, and especially that portion of it whose welfare must always be the dearest to every Southern heart. With a firm reliance on the blessings of Providence, let us persevere in our efforts until the Southern and Southwestern States of this Confederacy shall be admitted by the common consent of mankind to be the most prosperous, as they are now the most productive portion of this, the most favored country on which the sun of Heaven ever shone.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender you my sincere acknowledgments for your kindness, and wishing you the greatest happiness both here and hereafter, to bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned, to meet again in Savannah on the second Monday in December next.

The Banquet—Governor Wise's Speech.

A complimentary banquet was given by the Board of Trade of the City of Richmond to the delegates to the Southern and Southwestern Commercial Convention, holding its session in that city on the evening of the 1st inst. The affair came off in the large hall over the new market. Four tables, extending the whole length of the room, gave accommodation to some hundred diners. The first toast, responded to by Gen. TENCH TILGHMAN, of Md., President of the Commercial Convention, was as follows:

The Commercial Convention—Its high aim, the elevation of the South to the proud eminence due to her geographical advantages. Richmond greets the patriotic delegates with a cordial welcome. Air by the band.

Toasts were then drunk in honor of the various Southern States; after which the following was given—

Gov. Henry A. Wise—The chosen navigator of the good ship Virginia—In every storm the pilot will remember her chart, compass and anchor—Constitution, State Rights, Union.

Gov. WISE, in responding, said:

"The toast is of a nautical character, and I am somewhat of a salt water man. I was born on the Atlantic shore of this State, where the lullaby of my cradle was the ocean's moan. You have said that I am chosen to be the navigator of the good old ship Virginia, and sailor-like, I glory to boast of my ship. [Applause.] As old Ironsides stands amid the ships of the navy, so old Virginia stands amid the States of the world. [Applause.] I feel pride in my ship, which not only in peace, walks the waters like a thing of life, but in war thunders like a god. I remember that when

The galley old
On the ocean foamed,
With Decatur in command,

Ironsides never struck her flag. [Applause.] And I should not be fit to be chosen as a captain of a cockle boat, much less the Palinurus of the fine old ship Virginia, if I allowed a spar of her to suffer. Not only should I be court-martialed if I did so, but I should be [illegible]. [Applause.] I have heard a veteran officer say that no matter how strong the enemy may be, whether a 74 or 100 gun ship, Old *Ironsides* must fight; she cannot yield when once the enemy appears before her. The flag of *Ironsides*—the flag of Old Virginia—must be nailed to the mast, [vociferous applause,] and when the cannon booms and old ocean feels the shock of the strife, she must go down—she may be swallowed up in the deep sea—but going down, the flag will still be there, and shall flaunt in the element of the water as it flaunts in the element of the air. [Tremendous applause.] The toast says that the pilot will remember her chart—the chart by which I am to sail is the Constitution. [illegible] You have used the definite article. I will remember the Constitution of the United States, and I will also remember the Constitution of Virginia. [Applause.] I have, like every other pilot whose ship is well provided, more charts than one. [Laughter.] The ship sails not only over Federal waters, but over State waters. I will remember the chart of the United States when on Federal waters, and when I come into the State waters, I will then remember that there is another chart to steer by. And, as your toast says, I will remember not only the chart, but the compass too. If there be anything that is a myth—anything spiritual in physics—it is that magnetism which makes the needle turn to the pole; and if there be anything in politics which is a myth, and which is spiritual, it is that invisible thing which you call State sovereignty. [Applause.] I will remember all the uses of the compass. That scintillating diamond of the sky which we call the North Star, I will steer by, and when my ship is borne away from here, and the star sinks below the horizon, I will look to the heavens for another constellation—the star of the Southern Cross. [Applause.] And I am to remember the anchor. I will remember it, so help me God. [Applause.] I will remember the anchor. The anchor has no uses in the deep, deep sea; the anchor has no uses in the unfathomed profound of events. In grappling ground, however, wherever we can put out the anchor, I shall do so, right bower and left bower, so that the ship might ride safe from truck to kelson. But when the storm comes, and we have to face old Æolus, I will hoist my anchor and "lie to," as sailors say. [Great Applause.] I will remember that your emblem of States' rights still points me to the chart. I say on this occasion to the men of the Commercial Convention, that in the light of a sectional and controversial assemblage, it may seem to do more harm than good to hold such assemblages, unless there be in them unity of action. But there is, however, more than sectionalism in holding these Conventions. Its high and chief object is to hold your Union safe. If in the course of events, any party in a union becomes so weak as to be likely to become provincialized, there can be nothing more dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union than such weakness.

You must, therefore, exert your wisdom and energy to restore the equilibrium. You must concentrate capital and population in the South. But how? You may resolve and re-resolve, and resolve again, but no good will come of it unless you act, and act with energy. You must act in concert as well as individually. In the kingdom of commerce, as in the kingdom of grace, each man must look out for himself. [Laughter.] We hear a good deal said about balance of trade. The great cause of capital here and throughout the world, is not the balance of trade, but it is the centre of trade. I don't care how many millions of dollars London may owe New-York, it don't alter the fact that a Spanish milldollar is worth more in London than New-York; and I don't care how many millions of dollars New-York may owe Virginia, it don't alter the fact that a Spanish milldollar is worth more in New-York than it is in Virginia. And the reason of it is that London is to New-York what New-York is to Virginia, the centre of trade. And it is absurd to talk of depriving New-York from her position. That city is inevitably made by the law of the trade winds, by the law of exchange of her commerce, the seat of commercial trade for the country. Philadelphia fought her for fifty years for the Custom House, and had to give up the fight. New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., your city turning to Gen. TILGHMAN, is the South centre of trade; and mark the fact that you have to count along the Atlantic to New-Orleans before you come to another centre of commerce. That is the fifth, Cincinnati is the sixth. But Virginia has no centre of commerce of her own, because she has not exerted her influence—tunneled the mountains and rolled up the big bend of the Ohio. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I did not mean to make an argument or speech to-night—an internal improvement—but I do say here to the men of Virginia, that this State is rich enough for every one of them to do her existence. [Applause.] Her people have energy enough and strength enough to do her work. [Loud applause.] If you face the music with me, I will do it with you. [Laughter and applause.] And to the whole South I would say, "Go and collect yourselves around your centres." And to all I conclude with the sentiment—

The Union, now and forever.

I swear by the chart and by the compass and by the anchor of our faith, that I never will fight against the Union. I will fight for it. [Loud applause.] In the midst of storms they must let me judge what is fighting for it. [Continued applause.] But let me finish the toast—

The Union, now and forever—[illegible] and lasting under and in it.

Mr. WISE retired amid deafening cheers, and it was some considerable time afterwards before the party [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and listen to the [illegible] speeches of the evening.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lecture of Rev. [illegible] Clarke, "the Washington of the West"—The Pioneers in the Mississippi Valley—Mr. Milburn's [illegible] Lecture.

This lecture was in continuation of the series of lectures commenced in the previous one, illustrative of the character of the pioneer settlers of the West, and of the perils in which those early settlements were established.

The lecturer dwelt at length upon the character and services of the heroic George Rogers Clarke, who has been justly denominated the "Washington of the West," and of whom, strange to say, no biography has yet been written.

Clarke was by birth a Virginian, and, like many other young men of his State, had been a land surveyor, a profession in those times which opened the surest road to fortune. He had served on the staff of Lord Dunmore during Logan's War, and at its conclusion, then being about 23 years of age, he [illegible] Kentucky. Pleased with the country, he adopted it as his residence. He visited the scattered settlements, became acquainted with all the settlers, their wives and children, and grew to be a favorite of all. A convention is held, and he, with another, is appointed a delegate to proceed to the Capital of Virginia to solicit the aid of the Legislature. That body is not in session; and Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State, is confined to a bed of sickness. He gives Clarke a letter of recommendation to the Legislative Council. That body receive him, but coldly. They will not even furnish him with 500 pounds of powder unless he will become personally responsible for the payment of it. Clarke refuses; for the powder is demanded for public not private service. The Legislative Council persist. "Very well," says Clarke, "a country that is not worth defending, is not worth claiming. We in Kentucky will take care of ourselves."

The influence of Jefferson and Wythe at length procures a grant of the powder; and Clarke, receiving it at Pittsburg, starts with it in a canoe down the river. He is pursued by the Indians; but with the help of some men, he succeeds in depositing the powder in one of the posts, at the present City of Maysville.

The war is now raging hotly. The British officers in the West incite the Indians to attack and overwhelm the infant settlements, preparatory to an attack upon the rear of the revolted colonists. As was stated in the last lecture, in 1777 there were in the Western settlements scarcely 100 men capable of bearing arms. Large rewards, payable in good silver coin, were offered by the British for scalps. Among the foremost of those engaged in this traffic was Col. Hamilton, the Commandant of Detroit, acting under the authority of his Government. He offered a round price for the "hair" of men, women and children. Therefore, so long as his name is mentioned in history, let it go down with the title given to him by Clarke—"Hamilton, the Hair-Buyer."

Clarke determines to strike a bold blow at the strong points of British influence. These are Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. Recruiting, chiefly in Virginia and Pennsylvania, a company of 150 men, Kentucky can furnish but few—it takes all her power to defend her own scattered posts from the prowling savages. Kaskaskia is reached. Fort Gage, which commands the town, is entered in the evening before the Commandant has risen. The [illegible] make their way to his chamber. The wife of the Commander berates them roundly for their want of politeness in entering the sleeping apartments of a lady who is not prepared for their reception. She takes the papers of her husband, and conceals them about her person. The modest backwoodsmen actually have too much gallantry to force them from her, and she retains possession of them.

The town of Kaskaskia has been settled by French Creoles, who have heard terrible tales of the ferocity of the Americans. They anticipate the fate of Acadie, and send to Clarke requesting the privilege of celebrating Divine service for the last time in their little back chapel, before they are finally driven from their pleasant homes. Clarke assures them their church is dedicated to them, and that they shall be abundantly protected on condition of owning allegiance to the United States—a condition which they gladly accept. The grateful priest even sends intelligence of the conduct of Clarke to Vincennes. The commander of the fort there, not suspecting any meditated attack, has betaken himself to Detroit. The people, moved by the representations of the good Padre at Kaskaskia, embrace the American side without a blow.

Clarke, in the meanwhile, at Kaskaskia, has been dealing with the neighboring Indians. Band after band submits, and peace with them in this quarter is attained. Among all our statesmen who have undertaken the management of Indian affairs, not one has equaled George Rogers Clarke in skill, dexterity and success.

It is now Autumn. News of the loss of Kaskaskia and Vincennes has reached Hamilton, the Hair-Buyer, at Detroit. He musters a force of 80 regulars and 600 Indians for the recovery of those posts. Fort Sackville, near Vincennes, has been put under the command of Captain Helm, who has under his command a force of one man. When the Hair-Buyer approaches the gate of the fort, he finds a cannon, loaded to the muzzle, confronting him, and Helm orders him to halt, or he will blow his force to pieces. A parley ensues, and the commander agrees to surrender upon condition that he and his troops shall march out with the honors of war. Hamilton accepts the condition, imagining that the post is held by a strong force; but, when the two men march out, he violates his word and detains them prisoners.

It is too late to attack Kaskaskia this season, and Hamilton takes up his Winter quarters in the fort, and ravages the country. Clarke decides that it is better to attack Hamilton than be attacked by him. It is now February, 1779. Clarke, with 170 men, marches through the Winter rains. It is even now no easy matter to traverse the Western plains at this season, and the difficulties of this military march may be easily conceived. All the streams are swollen, and the "bottoms" are overflowed. For miles in succession the troops march through water, often up to their arm-pits, holding their rifles and knapsacks over their heads. At length, after a weary march they reach the banks of the Wabash. Here they find a canoe and ferry themselves over. Between them and the fort lies a distance of nine miles, all overflowed. The men hesitate to take to the water; but Clarke, fertile in expedients, blackens his face with gunpowder, and calls upon a Hibernian soldier to raise a jovial Irish song. The rough humor inspires the rude woodsmen, and they plunge cheerily in; cross the water and drag themselves up the opposite bank, almost exhausted. By night he sends a party of riflemen to dig a trench near the fort. In the morning a furious cannonade is opened upon, or rather above them, for the guns cannot be brought to bear upon a spot so near. In the meanwhile the riflemen pick off every gunner who shows himself at the embrasures. Hamilton is alarmed. His prisoner, Captain Helm, assures him that before night the riflemen will have picked off every man. The commander asks for time to consider. Clarke will not grant an hour; he will not even grant any terms. The "Hair-Buyer" must surrender at discretion, which he concludes to do. Taken with all its circumstances this expedition is one of the most notable episodes belonging to our Revolutionary annals.

In the subsequent fearful Indian war, Clarke bears a prominent part. It is a war of extermination on both sides. But through all, Clarke, by his valor and skill, wins the unbounded love and gratitude of the whole settlement. What was his reward, we shall see in the sequel.

We must pass hastily over the career of another man who is strikingly typical of another phase of border life. Simon Kenton, was born of Irish parents in Virginia. He grew up to the age of 16 years, ignorant of even his letters, and never having had a shoe upon his foot. As young gentlemen are prone to do, he fell in love. The lady of his affections, after having at first smiled upon him, discarded him for his friend, William Vance. Kenton invites himself to the wedding; attempts to force himself between the newly married pair, who are seated affectionately upon the edge of the bed—for the cabin in the bush will not give seats for all the party. The groom and his two brothers fall upon the luckless swain, and give him what is called in country phrase "what he wants," in other words a sound drubbing. Not long after, Simon meets Vance [illegible] and asks for more of the same [illegible]. The groom is terribly beaten, [illegible] dead. Kenton, horror stricken, [illegible]. Going westward, he assumes the name of Butler. He masters the craft of the woods, and [illegible] as hunter and scout to the garrison at [illegible]. Then goes farther west with others and [illegible] the planting of corn in Kentucky. When the Indian war breaks out, he engages again in [illegible]. One day, while lying out near a "lick," he sees and is seen by a stranger. Neither can tell whether the other is a white or an Indian. Both [illegible] and for hours they dodge each other, neither being able to get a shot at the other. At length the discovery is made that both are white, and they come to a parley, and grow to be boon companions.

[illegible] Clarke, and [illegible] upon Kaskaskia. He is at length taken prisoner in an attempt to "lift" horses from the Indians, and is kept captive for eight months, during which time he is forced to run the gauntlet nine times; is bound to the stake three [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] commander, has joined the [illegible], and his [illegible] blood being washed out by a [illegible] rite, he becomes the chief of his new adoption.

With great difficulty Girty succeeds in saving the life of [illegible], who is taken prisoner to Detroit, whence he escapes by the assistance of a kind-hearted woman. He [illegible] the American posts, after a journey of thirty-three days through the wilderness, and [illegible] engages in the war.

Fifteen years have elapsed since Simon left Virginia, during which time he has not heard a word from home. He now learns that Vance was not killed. The brand of Cain is taken from his forehead. He returns, finds his parents alive, and brings them back to Kentucky. He sees his old flame, and, grown wiser, he is glad that she is not his wife.

Simon Kenton—for he now resumes his true name—died in 1836, at the age of 81 years. His later life affords a sad illustration of the fate of many of the pioneers who, by their toil and suffering and blood, won the dominion of the Western prairies for the whites. He "entered" large tracts of land under the old land laws, ignorant that new ones have been passed. His titles are all pronounced invalid. He has given title deeds to certain lands, and, in consequence, is thrown into prison, where he remains a twelvemonth. No man believes him to have cheated, except through ignorance. He has, meanwhile, become, like many other of these early pioneers, a fervent Methodist. No murmur escapes his lips. He suffers, he says, no more than he deserves, and at length dies in old age, landless and penniless, on the soil where he had fought and suffered.

Still more tragical was the fate of Clarke. He is in like manner deprived of his title to the lands he had "entered." In despair he betakes himself to drink, and dies a poor ruined paralytic.

The lecturer closed with several thrilling anecdotes, showing the spirit and courage of the wives and children of the Western pioneers. In one instance a man is shot dead at his own door by a party of three Indians. His son, a lad of 12 years, seizes his father's rifle, and shoots the foremost savage; he kills the second with the tomahawk, and stabs the third to the heart with the knife snatched from the body of his dead father. In another case, seven savages attack a lonely hut. The husband is shot. The wife drags the body within and secures the stout door. There is no ammunition in the hut. The Indians make an opening with their tomahawks; the wife takes her stand by it armed with an axe. The first Indian who tries to enter is cloven by a blow—so a second and a third. The remaining four climb the roof, and attempt to crawl down the chimney. The wife seizes the feather bed, on which her infant has been sleeping, and flings it on the fire, which is smouldering on the hearth. Three savages who are descending are smothered, and falling are successively dispatched by the axe. The last one descends and tries to enter through the opening first made. The woman perceives the movement, and is there before him with her axe. No sooner is his head thrust in than it is cloven through. The woman, alone and unaided, has slain all the seven savages.

These are but a sample of the thrilling incidents narrated of the desperate scenes that marked the early history of the settlement and conquest of the "dark and bloody ground," as the natives with good reason named the region which we now know by its Indian appellation of Kentucky, "the Land of Caves."

The next lecture of this interesting course will be devoted to incidents illustrative of the lives and labors of the "*Pioneer Preachers of the West.*"

THE CENTRAL PARK CASE.

The Matter Ended—Confirmation by Judge Harris of the Commissioners' Report.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 5.

Before Hon. Justice Harris.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Harris rendered his decision in the Central Park matter. The room was crowded, and much interest was evinced as to the nature of the decision. We give below the opinion of the Court in full.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out of a Public Place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred-and-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—By the Court, Harris, J.—Every citizen holds his property subject to the wants of the Government. This is an invariable condition of society. If money is required, it is taken by taxation—if, property, by the right of eminent domain. Such power is a necessary incident of sovereignty. Its exercise, especially in a country like ours, whose growth and expansion is a constant surprise, even to ourselves, is often indispensable.

The public interests could not be sufficiently advanced without it. Individuals are not to be permitted to interpose their will or caprice, or even their own self-interest, to thwart useful improvement, or prevent the development of great public advantages.

Whether or not the public exigency requires that money shall be raised by a tax, or property shall be taken for public use, is a question referred to the sovereign will of the State, as expressed by legislative authority. It is enough that the public good demands it. Of this question the Legislature are the exclusive judges. It is no more the province of the judicial power to determine whether private property is required for public use, than it is to inquire whether the public exigency requires that money should be raised by a tax.

Nor can I concur in the position, maintained upon the argument of this case, that this power can only be rightfully exercised in cases of absolute necessity. A strict application of such a principle would completely annihilate the power. It would not be easy to state a case in which it would be *absolutely* necessary to take private property for public use. But the term, when applied to this subject, has no such restricted meaning. If, in the judgment of the Legislature, the public convenience requires that the property of individuals should be taken from them and devoted to the public use, this constitutes a sufficient *legal necessity* to authorize the exercise of this power.

The mode in which this power is to be exercised is sufficiently guarded to protect the citizen against injustice. He is protected in the enjoyment of his property, unless the public need it. For this protection he pays an equivalent in taxes. If the public need his property he must surrender it, but then only upon being paid a fair equivalent in money. By his taxes he pays no more than his just share for the benefits of government. When he gives up his property, he contributes so much more, and is entitled to adequate compensation. He sells his property to the public, involuntarily, it is true, but for a price fixed by fair appraisal.

It is in this way that, from the very beginning of our government, property has been obtained for public improvements, such as turnpike roads, canals, railroads, and other kindred objects. In many cases the application has had its origin in private enterprise, and for private gain; but it has always been deemed enough to justify the exercise of the power, that the enterprise would result in *public utility*.

By an act of the Legislature relating to this subject, passed in July, 1853, it was declared that the tract of land mentioned in the title of this proceeding should be "a public place," in the same manner as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners appointed in 1807 for the purpose of laying out streets, &c., in the City of New-York, and the Corporation of New-York were authorized to take the land for public use, and as for a public square. The act provided for the appointment of five Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and made the existing laws relative to the laying out and taking public squares and places in the City of New-York applicable to the proceeding.

Of the wisdom or expediency of the measure it is not my province on this occasion to speak. It is enough that the Legislature have declared that it was required by the public interest and for the public convenience. But I may, perhaps, allow myself here to say, that if the apprehensions of the most distrustful should be realized, the enterprise cannot prove very disastrous or even unprofitable. The most incredulous will not doubt, that should the generation who, half a century hence, will possess this American Metropolis—then, perhaps, the Metropolis *of the world—think it expedient to withdraw* this tract of land from the uses to which it is now to be devoted, it might then be made to produce a revenue exceeding by many times the amount of the present expenditure.

Commissioners were appointed pursuant to the act, in November, 1853. Of the eminent fitness of this commission, and the fidelity with which it has discharged the important trusts, all the parties who have appeared upon this hearing have borne their unqualified and emphatic testimony. Nearly two years were occupied by the Commissioners in preparing their appraisal and assessments. On the 4th of October last, the result was submitted to the public, and opportunity was given to present objections. Parties dissatisfied with the decisions of the Commissioners were heard before them and, so far as objections were presented, the decisions of the Commissioners were reviewed, and, upon such review, such corrections made as were deemed just by the Commissioners.

The result is now presented to this Court in the report of the Commissioners. The only question now to be determined is, whether the report shall be confirmed, or whether it contains such errors as require that it should be referred back to the same or other Commissioners for reconsideration. This is the extent of the power vested in the Court upon this proceeding. I am to consider, therefore, the reasons urged against the confirmation of the report. These grounds of objection may generally be divided into classes: First, those presented by the owners of property taken for the improvement; and, secondly, those presented by the owners of property assessed for the benefit to be derived from the improvement. Each will require a separate consideration.

The number *of City lots taken for the improvement* is about 7,500, for which the Commissioners have awarded upwards of $5,000,000. Of the owners of these lots, but about one in forty have appeared to object to the award. The very fact that thirty-nine out of every forty owners of the large tract of land embraced in this proceeding have not deemed it for their interest to object to the report, certainly [illegible] evidence that the Commissioners have, with eminent success, addressed themselves to the accomplishment of the great task they had assumed, of ascertaining the true value of [illegible]

[illegible]

conjectural, rather than present and real. It is in respect to such property more than any other that the opinions, even of discreet men, will be found to take the widest range. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that, from among so many owners, here and there one should be found who honestly and sincerely feels that he has suffered injustice at the hands of the Commissioners. I am myself not without some apprehension that, in a few instances, just inadequate prices [illegible] been allowed.

Among the most earnest of those who oppose the confirmation of the report, are some, who, in December, 1852, purchased at a public sale by the Corporation of New-York, a portion of the same lots now taken entirely for this improvement. I am entirely satisfied that the prices bid upon that sale were generally far above any reasonable appraisal of the lots. The sale amounted to nearly half a million dollars. Of the purchasers, nearly half abandoned their bids before paying anything; others paid their ten per cent. upon the sale, but never consummated their purchase, preferring rather to forfeit what they had paid than to pay the balance of the purchase-money for the land. It was also stated upon the hearing, that a large amount of the purchase-money had been remitted to the purchasers by the Corporation.

The appraisal of these lots by the commissioners is, I think, about fifty per cent. below the prices bid at the corporation sale. In some instances the award is less than the amount now due to the corporation upon the bonds and mortgages executed to secure a part only of the purchase money. To such purchasers the decision of the commissioners may well seem severe and unjust. It was with some degree of plausibility that they insisted that having paid these prices to the corporation, now, when the corporation, against their consent, is about to retake the property, it should not be heard to deny that it is worth what it received upon its sale.

But it is obvious that the Commissioners could adopt no such rule of discrimination. It was their single duty to fix what they believed to be the present real value of each lot taken, without regard to the amount it might have cost its owner, or the source from which he derived his title—what may be the equitable relations between these purchasers and the Corporation, when the lots shall be taken, I need not now consider.

It may well be, that, in some instances, the Commissioners may have erred in their judgment as to the value of property taken for this great improvement. It would, indeed, be surprising if they had not. But I am not at liberty to deny the motion to confirm their report, upon the mere apprehension that they have thus erred. They have had an opportunity of viewing the premises. They may not have obtained the opinions of judicious and well informed men on the subject, and during the two years they have had the subject before them, may have collected information from many sources which has enlightened their judgment, and enabled them at least to make a just estimate of the value of each of the numerous lots embraced in their report. To allow their judgment thus deliberately and intelligently formed to be overcome by the opinions of the interested parties, or even the opinions of disinterested witnesses, the value of whose opinions the Court has no means of testing, would be a manifest perversion of the object of the Legislature in providing for this review of the proceedings of the Commissioners. If, in the discharge of their duty, the Commissioners have proceeded in the manner prescribed by law, and have violated no legal principle in making their awards, the Court must be satisfied almost to a demonstration, that they have materially erred upon questions of value, before it will be justified in sending the report back for reconsideration. I am not convinced that any such error has been committed.

It remains for me now to consider the objections which have been urged against the report by those whose property has been assessed for benefit. By the act relative to public squares and places in the City of New-York, passed April 11, 1815, which, by the act of 1853, was made applicable to this proceeding, the Commissioners were required, after having made their award of damages to the owners of property to be taken, to proceed to make a just and equitable assessment of the value of the benefit and advantage of the contemplated improvement upon the owners of other lands lying without the limits of the improvement, to the extent of such benefit. It was objected upon the hearing, that in making these assessments, the Commissioners could go beyond the lands fronting upon the proposed public square or place, and those lying within half the distance of the next street or avenue, but in the fourth section of the act of 1840, it expressly declared that upon the opening of a public square or place, the Commissioners shall not be confined in their estimate and assessment of benefits to any limit or limits whatever.

By the 7th section of an act in relation to the collection of assessments, &c., passed May 14, 1840, it is declared that Commissioners for making estimates and assessments for any improvement authorized by law, shall in no case assess any house, lot, improved or unimproved land, more than one-half the value thereof, as valued by the Assessors of the Ward in which the same shall be situated. The Commissioners proceeded under this restriction, in making their assessments for benefits. It is alleged, and no doubt with truth, that the lands in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed square, and which are confessedly to be most benefited by the improvement, being vacant and unproductive, had been valued by the different Ward Assessors at prices far below their value, and in some Wards at prices relatively below the prices in other Wards. The consequence of this restriction upon the power of the Commissioners has been, in many instances, to relieve the owners of lots most benefitted by the improvement from the payment of an assessment equal to the extent of such benefit, and thus reduce the aggregate amount of the assessments. The whole amount assessed upon the owners of property for benefit is about $1,650,000. I believe that but for the restriction imposed upon the Commissioners by the act of 1840, a much larger amount of assessment might have been imposed without the least injustice. Of this, however, no one but the Corporation of New-York, which is required to make up the deficiency, has the right to complain. Many of this class of persons who appeared to object to the confirmation of the report, insisted, not so much that their own assessments were excessive, as that, when compared with others, they were relatively too high. But that, obviously, does not furnish a good ground of objection. If the objector pays no more than the amount of benefit he receives, it does not lie with him to insist that another pays less.

By the act of 1853, the Corporation of New-York is authorized, after applying the amount of the assessments for benefits to the payment of the damages awarded by the Commissioners, and the expenses of the proceeding to raise the deficiency by creating a public stock, to be called the "Central Park Fund," redeemable in 45 years after the passage of the act, and bearing an interest of five per cent. It is also declared that for the payment of the stock thus to be issued, the land to be taken shall be irrevocably pledged. It was insisted that the pledge of the land, involving the right to withdraw it from the the public use for which it is taken, is inconsistent with its perpetual dedication to the purposes of a public square, for the benefit of which alone the owners of adjacent lands have been assessed. This, though not much pressed upon the argument, has seemed to me by far the most grave objection which has been presented against the validity of the proceeding. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to consider it here. The only power vested in the courts is to confirm the report or send it back to revise. If there be this radical defect in the proceeding, no possible advantage could result from a refusal to confirm the report. But I do not think the objection can be sustained. The land has been taken from its owners for public use. It is to be devoted to the object for which it is taken. The faith of the City, perhaps, of the State, is pledged that the loan shall be paid. It is only upon the violation of this faith that the parties assessed can be deprived of the benefits contemplated. Practically, they do receive such benefits. The value of their lands is increased by the improvement, and thus they receive an equivalent for the assessment they are required to pay. It may be that, in the language of the counsel who presented this objection, "*the assessment of land for benefit* implies a covenant for the continuance of that benefit." But if so, the possibility that the *benefit may be discontinued does not render the assessment invalid.* At the most, it could only furnish the basis of a claim for compensation if the contingency should happen.

A few objections of a more general character deserve to be briefly noticed. Damages are awarded to the Corporation itself for lots included within the limits of the square to the amount of about $850,000. It is said that by an ordinance of the Common Council passed in 1814, all the property of the Corporation, including these lots, was sacredly pledged for the payment of the funded debt of the City, and that the Corporation have no right now to divert the lots from this object and devote them to the purpose proposed. It may well be that the creditors of the Corporation have a right to have the amount awarded as the price of these lots in some way secured for their benefit, but whether they have or not, it is a sufficient answer to this objection to say that it is a question which in no way concerns those who oppose the confirmation of this report.

The same answer applies, too, to the objection that the public property, such as the Arsenal, the Croton Reservoir, and Hamilton-square, have not been assessed. It is probable that these lands were not assessed, for the reason that, on account of the purposes to which they were devoted, they would not be benefitted by the contemplated improvement. But whether this be so or not, it does not lie with others, who have been assessed, to object that for any reason these have been omitted.

It is also objected that the Commissioners had no right, in making their award, to declare that the amount due the Corporation for unpaid taxes and assessments should be deducted from the amount of the award for the same lots. This may be so; but this declaration in the report is entirely harmless. The amount of the awards by the Commissioners, by the terms of the act of 1853, will become a debt against the Corporation, due and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the report. If those entitled to receive these awards are themselves indebted to the Corporation for taxes or assessments, it did not require the authority of the Commissioners to set off one debt against another.

An objection is now taken, for the first time, to the validity of the appointment of the Commissioners. The order for this appointment was made by Mr. Justice Mitchell, and it is now said that he is [illegible] relative to one of the parties assessed for benefit.

The objection is untenable. Judge Mitchell might not now sit to hear this motion for confirmation. The parties assessed for benefit are now parties to the proceeding. But when he entertained the motion for the appointment of Commissioners, they were not, and, of course, he was not legally disqualified. The fact that the relative has been brought within the range of assessment, is alone sufficient to show that the objection is altogether technical.

Again, it is objected that Mr. Brady, one of the Commissioners, is a brother to two of the owners of lots taken for the improvement, to whom damages have been awarded. This might have furnished a proper ground of objection to be addressed to the discretionary power of the Court, upon the appointment of the Commissioners, but it in no way affects the validity of the report. The law declares that no Judge of any Court shall sit in any cause in which a relative within the ninth degree is a party. This prohibition relates entirely to Courts of Justice, and not to a special statutory proceeding like this. Those who made this objection frankly admitted that it derived no support from the conduct of the award.

I have thus noticed the principal grounds which have been urged against the confirmation of this report; I have also, since the argument, carefully examined all the objections and affidavits filed with the commissioners by those who now resist the confirmation. There are a few cases of individual hardship which have my sympathy, and for which I would gladly provide some relief. But my examination has resulted in the full conviction that no legal errors have been committed in the proceeding, and that the report is, in the whole, preeminently judicious and equitable. I have no hesitation, therefore, in directing that an order be entered for its confirmation.

When his Honor had finished reading the above opinion, Mr. Mott, on the part of some of the parties whose property is to be taken, began to read a list of what we believe were termed "constitutional objections." He was interrupted by

The Judge, who asked what he proposed to attain by reading them.

Mr. Mott—I propose to bring an appeal in this case, and I wish to enter my objections now.

The Judge—I suppose you are aware there is no appeal from an order of this kind.

Mr. Mott—There is, I know, no appeal from an order of this kind to the Court of Appeals, but there is a right of appeal to the General Term.

Mr. Dillon, for the Corporation, denied there was any such right, and objected to Mr. Mott being allowed to read his objections.

A brief conversation ensued, which resulted in Mr. Mott being permitted to read the rest of his exceptions, by courtesy, but his Honor refused to make an order to have them filed.

Ex-Judge Edmonds suggested to the Court the propriety of empowering the United States Trust Company to receive the compensation awarded by the City to unknown owners.

Mr. Dillon asked to have this matter set apart, to give time for a fuller consideration than could now be given to it.

It was postponed accordingly until to-morrow morning.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Coulins vs. *Coulins*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Richardson vs. *Richardson*.—Divorce granted.

Reference as to counsel fee ordered.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

Tatham vs. *Pinto*.—The matter of compensation must be referred to Charles Stuart.

Henry vs. *Kemp*.—Plaintiff's counsel must submit decree.

Young vs. *Carroll*.—Assignment void. Judgment accordingly.

The Murdered Printer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Times of Monday, Jan. 28, contained an account of the death of Mr. Daniel McLean, while confined in the "Tombs" (well-chosen name) of this City. Your report was that this individual had been arrested for intoxication on Sunday night previous, and was placed in a cell with four others, alike drunk. During the night, while lying upon the same mattress, McLean was crowded by his companion, and kicking him with his foot, told him to "lie over," whereupon a conflict ensued between the parties, the result of which was that, when the cell was opened on Monday morning, McLean was found to be dead. A Coroner's Jury determined that he died of serous apoplexy,* hastened by the blows which he had received from the hands of ——, appears, revealed the cause of his death, according to the physician's testimony, "serous apoplexy;" Michael Collins. I have thus repeated the circumstances by which the life of a young man has been sacrificed while in the keeping of our "City authorities." The motive I have in so doing is to elicit the aid of some able pen to prepare suitable strictures on the manner of confining *intoxicated* men in our City Prison, namely, four in one cell! Is it not admitted that a man, when drunk, is insane? Did you, Mr. Editor, ever hear that four insane men were left unguarded, locked up in one room, to sleep together? The man who gave McLean his death-blow (according to the verdict) repudiates all knowledge of the facts; he don't know of any such occurrence. Who is responsible for his blood?

Mr. McL. was a printer, and a volunteer in the war with Mexico. Having returned, he has been employed for about two years past in this City. His good, kind disposition, gentleness of manner, and social qualities, made him esteemed by his employer and office-companions. He had a warm heart, and would freely give his last shilling to the destitute, or lend his last dollar to a friend. Bad company, however, frequently led him astray, and the resolutions to reform, which he often made, in regard to his drinking propensities, were as often broken. McLean was an industrious, quiet, sober man, during the six working days of the week, never losing a day on account of sickness; often he has said to the writer he did not love, but rather hated, the taste of liquor; he wished never again to put the poison to his lips; he hoped the Prohibitory Law would be carried fully into effect, and that every dram shop would be closed. Yet this intelligent young man, full of kindly impulses, the joint heir of a valuable estate in his native town, (Toronto,) was arrested for drunkenness, and has died at a drunkard's hands. Who, again I ask, is responsible for his blood?—the man who sold him the liquor? the man Collins who gave him the fatal blow? or the authorities who placed four frenzied, insane, brain-fevered men in one prison-cell? Shades of Howard and Hopper! must such things be tolerated in the City of New-York in 1856?

On Thursday last, his remains were taken from the dead-house, placed in a handsome coffin, and conveyed to Union Cemetery, Bushwick, followed by five of his fellow apprentices, who worked by his side some sixteen years ago, and who loved him for his unselfish and amiable qualities of heart. They unite in the expression: "He was his only enemy." His coffin was opened at the grave; and such a mangled, mutilated head and face the bystanders exclaimed they had never witnessed before. The right temple was indented as by the heel of a boot, a tooth broken out, the upper lip severed, and the nose flattened. A spread eagle, pricked in India ink, upon the left arm, with his initials, told "this is Daniel McLean!"

New-York, Feb. 2, 1856. JUSTUS.

* Webster defines it "a sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion," which is true in this case.

The Disputed Judgeship—Hon. Charles A. Peabody declared Justice, in place of the late Justice Morris.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clerke, and Peabody.

At the opening of the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Monday morning, those persons present were somewhat astonished at seeing Charles A. Peabody, Esq., ascend the Bench, and take a seat, with his usual dignity, by the side of the other two presiding Justices. Many were the inquiring glances cast around for information which would solve the mystery. This was soon given by Justice Roosevelt, who read the following communication:

The undersigned, two of the three Judges of the Supreme Court, assigned to hold the present general term, find themselves again placed in the embarrassing position of having (at least for the present emergency) to decide between the gentlemen, each claiming to have been duly elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice Morris, and each taking the required oath; but neither of them producing, or able to produce, the regular certificate of the Secretary of State, "under the seal of his office," as provided by law in such cases.

We are compelled, in recognizing, as we must do immediately, the one or the other, as a colleague on the Bench, to pass provisionally, at least, upon their respective claims. The pleadings lately submitted to the Court of Appeals were made up, by agreement, between Mr. Davies and Mr. Cowles, and were binding, therefore, only on them. And the conditional form of the judgment rendered upon those pleadings was a decisive intimation that a state of facts might exist, which, if duly presented, would show that Mr. Davies, the relator, was not entitled to the seat claimed by him. Such a state of facts we have now before us.

According to the construction put upon the Constitution by the Court of Appeals, and by which this Court is bound, all vacancies existing on the day of the late election were then to be filled. There were, *in fact*, two such vacancies; one for the unexpired term of the deceased Mr. Justice Edwards, and one for the unexpired term of the deceased Mr. Justice Morris—terms materially different in their duration. And, in addition, there was a Justice to be elected for the full constitutional period. In such cases the law—and, we may add, the nature of things—requires that the "term for which the person voted for is intended, shall be designated on the ballot."

On the ballots for Mr. Peabody, the designation was express, "to fill the vacancy for the residue of the unexpired term of Robt. H. Morris, late Justice, deceased." [illegible] designation, except the words "short term to fill a vacancy," [illegible] which of the two vacancies was intended. These ballots, therefore, for Mr. Davies, it may fairly be suggested were void for uncertainty or ambiguity.

At all events, applying the principles established by the Court of Appeals to the actual facts as they are now shown to exist, we consider it our duty, without finally deciding the question involved, to recognize in the interim, until a regular decision can be had, the claims of Mr. Peabody to be treated as one of the colleagues—and we have accordingly directed that a copy of this statement shall be communicated by the Clerk to both contestants to enable them to take such action upon it as they may respectively be advised.

(Signed) J. J. ROOSEVELT, T. W. CLERKE.

J. E. Whiting concurs.

His Honor then read the legally published certificate of the State canvassers, to show the number and designation of the ballots in question, and the official certificate of the County Clerk, both of which we annex.

The entire judicial vote in this district exceeded 55,000, of which Mr. Cowles had 26,612, with the designation of "long term, eight years;" Mr. Davies, 17,996, with the designation of "short term, to fill a vacancy;" and Mr. Peabody, 5,783, with the designation of "unexpired term of Robert H. Morris," &c. So that Mr. Davies, with nearly ten thousand less votes, defeats Mr. Cowles by the mere force of the law of designation; Mr. Peabody, by the same law, with a still greater numerical difference against him, defeats Mr. Davies. Both Mr. Davies and Mr. Peabody, it will also be seen, are minority candidates, and neither, therefore, can claim an election, except by the mere force of law—and that law, if in the altered state of the case it is given any effect to the votes of Mr. Davies, would, as between him and Mr. Peabody, apply them to the unexpired term of Judge Edwards—the only one which, as between the two, was especially the "short term," according to the designation on the Davies ticket.

The same want of designation which excludes Mr. Davies applies with equal force to Messrs. Leonard and Hilton.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE COUNTY CLERK.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

I, Richard B. Connolly, Clerk of the County of New-York, do hereby certify that by the return of the several election districts and the ballot thereto attached, for the election held Nov. 6, 1855, it appears Charles A. Peabody received five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two votes for Justice of the Supreme Court—ballot headed "For Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy for the residue of the unexpired term of Robert Morris, late Justice, deceased."

That William H. Leonard received nine thousand *nine hundred and thirty-three votes for Justice of* the Supreme Court—ballot headed "For Justice of the Supreme Court, William H. Leonard, to fill a vacancy."

That Henry E. Davies received seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-six votes for Justice of the Supreme Court—ballot headed, "For Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry E. Davies, to fill a vacancy."

That Henry Hilton received fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six votes, for Justice of the Supreme Court—ballot headed, "For Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry Hilton, *for short term*, to fill a vacancy."

Given under my hand and official seal the 1st day of February, 1856.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

The regular business of the General Term was then resumed, though nothing of interest transpired.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Still Another Splendid School-House.

Opening of a New Normal School.

Free Academy Examinations—Brooklyn Board of Education, &c.

Prof. Benedict examined the Senior Class yesterday in *Civil Engineering*, and with gratifying results. The following gentlemen gained the greatest credit: The two Messrs. McMullen, Messrs. Pratt, Sturges, and Van Buren. Several members of the class intend devoting themselves to civil engineering as a profession.

Prof. Owen examined the Juniors in the *Iliad* and *Livy*—being six hours at the job. The method adopted prevented any "stuffing" for the occasion, and was very searching. The students named as most successful were Messrs. Fanning, Roberts, Jelliffe, Myers, and O'Hara, in Greek, and Robert McMullen, Hawes, and Church, in Latin.

Prof. Doremus examined the Sophomores in the *Differential Calculus*. The most distinguished Sophs in this branch proved to be Messrs. Banks, Crowther, Childs, Godwin, Hallock, and Leeds.

On Monday Prof. Anthon examined his class in *History*. The experts proved to be Messrs. Adams, Banks, Beneville, Kirkland, Moriarty, Godwin, and Vehslage.

Description of a New and Costly School Building, in the Fifteenth Ward.

One of our reporters has made a thorough examination of the large and elegantly-furnished new school edifice, (No. 47,) just completed, in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, in the Fifteenth Ward. This edifice was the first one designed exclusively for girls; but owing to difficulties in the way of perfecting the title to the lot, it has been delayed since 1853, during which time the Eighteenth Ward Girls' School, No. 50, has been projected and organized. The original projectors of this fine school made several efforts to procure a suitable site for their edifice, one of which was in Lafayette-place, at the corner of Fourth-street, another in the same street near the Astor Library, but so much opposition was raised, that it was found impossible to succeed. Still another site was tried at the corner of Fourth and Thompson streets, and another on University-place, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, all without avail, when the present site was fortunately contracted for at the sum of $22,500, and finally secured to the City in fall.

In the Spring of 1855, the title having been settled, the present edifice was commenced.

The edifice is peculiar in form, and unlike any other school-house in the City. It is cruciform, has a front of 90 feet and is 50 in depth. In that part of the structure which fronts on Twelfth-street, toward the north, are arrayed on the ground floor the Trustees' room, the Library room, the Teachers' Retiring room, the cloak rooms, and a suite of rooms for the use of the janitor's family, with a massive entrance and stairway leading to the play-grounds, and two stairways on either side, formed of stone, fire-proof, and safe in all respects. The rear part of the edifice is 45 feet by 40, and extends back in the centre of the main edifice, and is used for play-grounds, and a gymnasium on the ground floor, and for the large assembly rooms of each of the three departments. The cellars are admirably arranged for the storage of fuel and the heating apparatus. The heating is done by means of six of Culver's furnaces. Four in front heat the class rooms and offices, library room, &c., and two heat the gymnasium and assembly rooms.

The foundations of the building are very substantial, and the mason work is unusually well done. The ground floor is accommodated with wash basins and faucets. The play grounds are inclosed, and made as comfortable as gentlemen's gardens.

There are open spaces on either side of the instructure exceedingly light and pleasant. Great closed grounds which are flagged, and make the whole attention has been given to ventilation, and with complete success. With this reference, the walls are made hollow, and stacks of flues are inserted extending from the cellar to the roof, immediately in contact with the heated air passages. These flues lead into large ventiducts under the roof, and connect with a chamber lined with tin which opens into the outer atmosphere. In this chamber is placed a stove which is used when necessary to strengthen the draught. The whole modified and controlled by means of easily worked valves, gives a very cheap and perfect method of ventilation.

The Primary Department has six class-rooms, which will seat altogether about 500 pupils, being furnished with settees. The assembly room has 94 double desks and fixed chairs, with two settees on either side, and will together seat 300 pupils comfortably. The teacher's desk is placed in a circular recess. There are ample bookcases in all the rooms with fixed slates or stone black-boards, and four cloak-stalls on either side of the passages leading from the assembly room to the class-rooms. The second floor is precisely similar to the one just described, but has larger desks, and the main room will seat but 280 pupils. Two of the class-rooms are furnished with desks and will seat forty pupils each; and four are furnished with settees and will seat sixty pupils each. The upper floor is as the others in the arrangement of the rooms; the class-rooms all being furnished with desks and will seat on an average forty pupils each.

The assembly room has six drawing desks, and will seat five hundred pupils, it being furnished with settees. There are speaking tubes, whistles and bells connecting with each department, the play-grounds and the janitor's quarters.

The Building Committee consisted of Messrs. James W. Underhill, E. L. Beadle, Linus W. Stevens, Elias Loomis and Wm. N. Blake.

No. 50 will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th inst., for the reception of the various classes from the Girls' Grammar School, Nos. 10 and 35, and as soon as it is fully organized there will be a grand public opening.

It is intended to have two Grammar Schools and a Primary in this building, which is the one indicated by the City Superintendent, in his report, as being eminently fitted for a Free Academy for girls, from its central location and admirable arrangements.

The upper story might very well be devoted to the organization of the first classes of such an institution, which should be under the control of the Board of Education, by consent of the Ward officers [illegible] Primary on the two lower floors. In this way, the obvious [illegible] would be taken [illegible] Free Academy classes.

[illegible] High School will be likely [illegible] more of French and [illegible]

[illegible] of the City Grammar Schools, and [illegible]

[illegible] the Twentieth Ward, and is in all respects much more [illegible]. How happens this?

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. Vice-President S. W. Dunham in the Chair.

[illegible]

Mr. Dunham read a communication from [illegible] Clark, Esq., member of the Teachers' Association, communicating the notice of that body expressing an opinion in favor of supplying books free to scholars attending the public schools. Referred to the Committee on that subject.

Mr. Dunham also presented a communication from Mr. Colton, publisher of *Colton's Map of the World*, accompanied by the first number of the work. Referred to Book Committee.

Mr. Harris offered a communication from W. C. Petit, contractor for mason-work on Walworth-street public school-house, asking that $1,000 be paid on the contract. Referred to [illegible] Committee with power.

From colored tax payers in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, asking the Board to establish a school in the Sixteenth Ward, and upper part of the Seventh Ward. There are in this locality 140 colored children between the ages of 5 and 16. There are 264 colored families. Amount of real estate assessed to colored citizens $90,000. Referred to Committee of Colored School No. 2.

From Superintendent of Public Schools in Cincinnati, relative to "free books." This system had not been adopted there as yet, but they hope soon to do so. Referred to the Special Committee.

[illegible]

The Committee on School Books reported and recommended a number of text books for use in the Public Schools. The portion of the books proposed [illegible] use in the schools in the Eastern District were adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that the expenses incurred in conducting the Public Schools [illegible] Western District, and incidental expenses for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856, was $150,896 [illegible].

The Committee also reported, among other resolutions, the following, to remedy existing evils:

Resolved, That no warrant be authorized by the Finance Committee for salaries of teachers, until their appointment and rate of salary shall have been determined by the Board, nor until they shall have subscribed their consent in writing to certain regulations. The Board touching the terms of their appointment in a book to be kept for that purpose, the heading of which shall be as follows: "We, the undersigned, Teachers in the Public Schools of the City of Brooklyn, appointed by the Board of Education of said city, hereby assent that our appointments are, and we agree that they shall be deemed to be made during the pleasure of said Board; and [illegible] Board to have the power to remove us at any time they may deem proper, and to fix and alter our salaries at pleasure. And if any of us should desire to relinquish our said appointments, we agree to give two weeks' notice of our intentions so to do in writing, to the Chairman of the Teacher's Committee of said Board and also to the Principal of the Public Schools."

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Organization of a Brooklyn Normal School.

The organization of the Brooklyn Saturday Normal School, for the benefit of the junior [illegible] employed in the various Public Schools under the care of the Board of Education, took place on Saturday morning, at the large central Public School No. 1, corner of Adams and Concord streets. There were 250 teachers present, that being very nearly a full representation of the whole force at present employed, including Principals, who are not, by the rules of the school, obliged to attend.

Judge Copeland, the Chairman of the Normal School Committee, occupied the Chair, with Judge Greenwood, Messrs. Anthony, Tuttle, J. S. T[illegible], and others of the Committee and Board of Education present on the stand.

Mr. Bulkley, the Principal, with his associates of the Faculty, Messrs. Boon, Kimball, Valentine, and Adams, were at hand. After enrolling the names of the pupils present by the members of the Faculty, the school was called to order by the Chairman, and the ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Farley, followed by a "welcome chorus," sung by the school. Here the Chairman, after making a few appropriate remarks, placed the order of exercises in the hands of the Principal, who, assuming the charge, called Miss Hall to read the exercise that was so well received on the evening of the dissolution of the Williamsburgh Normal School, of which we gave an account in Saturday's Times. After this, Miss Halpin read "Thoughts on the Dead," with much effect.

Miss E. Abbott's Poem, "Westward Ho!" was next read. Then came music and then followed a lately written address from Mr. Bulkley, setting forth the policy of the Board as to this new organization. Superintendent S. S. Randall, of this City, followed, urging upon teachers the duty of studying the moral nature of the children intrusted to their care, and clearly pointing out the best means to be employed for their own improvement.

Rev. Dr. Farley next took the stand and detailed his experience as a school officer for fourteen years in Providence, R. I.

Judge Greenwood spoke for the members of the Normal School Committee, with effect, closing with a warm welcome to the members of the class from the Eastern District, hinting that a newly established system of education, involving the early establishment of a Free Academy, was under consideration. Judge Greenwood was very happy in his remarks and gave great satisfaction.

Mr. —— followed, and then the ceremonies closed with the Doxology and a benediction by Dr. Farley. The occasion was one of great interest, and marks an era in the educational policy of our sister city.

Board of Governors.

At the ordinary weekly meeting of the Board, yesterday, there were present, Simeon Draper, Esq., President; Governors Townsend, Tiemann, Dugro, Smith, Duke, Gunther, Bell and Oliver.

The usual requisitions for the coming fortnight were then examined, beginning with the Almshouse. Fifty pounds of sugar per day were deemed sufficient for 1,600 people, and to that quantity was the requisition reduced. For the Workhouse, a barrel of ale was ordered to be struck out. For the City Prison, 23 gallons of whisky were allowed. It was explained that it was used in the treatment of cases of delirium tremens. With trifling exceptions, the rest of the requisitions were allowed, including six pounds of chloroform, which appears to be required rather extensively.

Various communications were read. Among them was one in reference to an ice-house. More than $600 had been already saved to the public by existing arrangements. Benjamin T. Weeks asked for the assignment of his contract for butchers' meat, with the same securities. Referred.

The following communication was then read from the City Comptroller:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1856.

Simeon Draper, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of the 28th instant respecting the special advance of $125,000 to the Governors of the Almshouse, under a resolution of December, 1854. That advance was made under the expectation that the Treasury would be reimbursed from the appropriations made for 1855, or from appropriations made subsequently to the passage of the resolution.

The object of my note was, to inform the Governors of the Almshouse that the Treasury would be reimbursed from the appropriations made for that department.

The arrearage of $125,000 was not put in the tax list for 1855, and hence it could not be provided for in the tax levy of that year.

The only mode for obtaining this amount, by an application to the Legislature for a special act authorizing the Supervisors to assess the amount. I am not warranted in applying to the Legislature for a tax law, unless instructed to do so by the Common Council. The Board of Governors have authority to relieve themselves by an application to the Legislature.

This mode will prevent embarrassment to the Department, unless its expenditures can be limited to the sum stated in my letter of Jan. 4th instant.

Respectfully, A. C. FLAGG.

Governor Duke thought that the Common Council should be asked by Mr. Flagg to relieve him from his difficulties.

The President would suggest that this $125,000 was already received. He did not understand what right the Comptroller had to take the sum out of any *future appropriation*; *his mistakes were no affair of* this Board. Governor Townsend would not admit this Board had made any mistake, and it was but fair Mr. Flagg should be left to get out of it. Ultimately the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Gov. Townsend then moved a resolution, to the effect that all shoes wanted at Blackwell's and Randall's Islands should be manufactured there, and that twenty working men be added to each shoe-shop. Adopted.

Several committees were called on to report, and were continued or discharged. Gov. Duke, as a member of the committee on the subject, made some interesting statements as to the military improvements proposed in the construction of the new prison, Essex Market.

After sitting more than two hours, the board adjourned.

Massachusetts State [illegible] School for Girls.

The Report of the Commissioners for selecting a site and erecting a building for the State Reform School for Girls, was communicated to the Massachusetts Legislature on the [illegible].

Among other places, the attention of the Commissioners was called to the town of Lancaster, and to the one estate known as the Stillwell Place. A very careful inspection satisfied the Commissioners that this estate was very desirable for the purpose in view; and a more particular examination served only to deepen the conviction that the object in view would be promoted by its purchase. On [illegible] negotiations for that object, terms deemed favorable to the State, were obtained.

The Commissioners report that the funds in their hands will be sufficient for the completion of the buildings, fences, &c., but that a new appropriation of about $5,000 will be needed for furnishing the buildings. They have already set out eight hundred trees upon the land. The Commissioners [illegible] Miss [illegible], who [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is unsurpassed by any City journal. Payment invariably Cash in Advance.

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The Central American question was again under consideration yesterday, in the [illegible] of Congress. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, took occasion to eulogize the arguments heretofore advanced by Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject. The claims of England over Central America and the Bay Islands being founded upon no right of discovery, conquest, purchase or treaty, he (Mr. FOOT,) characterized her occupation of the territory as a clear case of forcible entry and detainer, and her right the same as that of a highwayman to pursue an unarmed traveler. He maintained that the honor and interest of this country demand that we shall insist upon England's fulfilling her treaty stipulations. The House made choice of a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Doorkeeper, and a Postmaster, but adjourned without electing a Printer.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday to regulate the salaries of Judicial officers, and to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and another to organize an Insurance Department in the State Government, and placing stringent rules on Insurance Companies. The bill for the incorporation of the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company was reported upon favorably. In the Assembly, the State Comptroller reported the expenditure for the Legislative printing last year to have been $51,492, and Mr. NORTHRUP's Special Committee on the Canal contracts of [illegible] was appointed.

The Great Central Park.

It will doubtless be a cause of gratulation to every [illegible] of the metropolis that at last a decision has been given favorable to the establishment of the Central Park. In another part of our paper will be found, in full, the decision rendered by Judge HARRIS yesterday, at a special term of the Supreme Court. The Judge confirms the report of the Commissioners, as well as the Constitutionality of the act of the Legislature granting the Park, and also of the correctness and legality of all the proceedings of the Commissioners. Now that this judgment has been rendered, we trust that no more obstacles will be placed in the way of completing this great improvement to the City, which the popular voice demands, and which cannot but prove of the greatest importance to our citizens. But, though any kind of a Park will prove a source of great public benefit, yet much of the pleasure and profit to be derived from the Central Park will depend upon the proper means being employed in the very commencement of laying it out. To secure the most competent person to superintend the work, the selection of the best trees for the soil, the grouping of the shrubs, the laying out of the walks, the disposition of the grounds, so that no natural advantage will be neglected, nor any defects be allowed to mar the general beauty of the scene, is a matter of the first importance, and no pains should be spared to obtain the best talent for the work. Landscape gardening has been but little cultivated among us as a profession, and it may not be an easy matter to secure the services of a competent person at first. But there is no lack of amateurs in this noble art among us, and the attention recently paid to the laying out of rural cemeteries in various parts of the country has greatly improved the public taste, and the offer of a sufficiently liberal compensation will doubtless develop the right man for the occasion. Measures should be taken at once by the Common Council to complete all the preliminaries to securing the Park, so that on the opening of Spring the work may be commenced, the ground surveyed, and preparation be made for planting, fencing, grading, draining, ornamenting and improving. At the best it will be a long while before the grounds can begin to wear a park-like look; but, unless the work shall be commenced soon, many of those who have labored most zealously to consummate the design will never be able to set eyes upon the promised land for which they have longed so ardently.

The K. N.'s.

The Albany *Register* closes a long article, in favor of the nomination of "Live-Oak George" for the Presidency, with this significant query:

"We embarked on this American vessel for the entire voyage, and shall rock with the billow. If the way shall be over a smooth sea, we shall rejoice; if it gets among the breakers, we are ready to take our share of the dangers. If it shall be dashed against the rocks, we are ready to go down with the wreck. While a plank floats, we shall remain by it. *Will our assailants say as much?*"

We shall look with some curiosity for the reply of the *Express*, Buffalo *Commercial*, and other representatives of the Silver-Gray interest to this inquiry. According to information that has reached us from reliable sources, the friends of Mr. FILLMORE do not intend to do any such thing. They look upon the forthcoming Convention of the 22d as a device of [illegible] to force its nominee upon the American Party, and [illegible] to give it the benefit of their adhesion in advance of its action. [illegible] the position of Mr. LAW [illegible]

It is pretty well settled that Mr. LAW will have a majority of the Delegates at Philadelphia, and that he will be put in nomination by that Convention. If Mr. FILLMORE's friends shall not succeed in postponing action, we presume they will withdraw from the Convention. At all events, they will not, unless we are misinformed, give their support to Mr. LAW if he is nominated now.

The organs of Mr. FILLMORE will probably take their own time for "saying as much" as the *Register* challenges them to say.

Constitutional Property.

We have published the conflicting reports submitted to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the claim set up by the Southern States, of a right to bring slaves into and carry them through the Free States. The Legislature being decidedly Democratic, it was to have been expected that a majority of the Committee appointed to consider this question, would be favorable to the pretension, and they have performed the service assigned them with all desirable zeal.

Our readers will perceive that this movement is but an incident of the general agitation on the subject of Slavery, resulting from the action of the Southern States.

The same question is presented in a modified form in New-York. The State of Virginia has instituted a suit to set aside the judgment of one of our local Courts, by which the slaves brought hither by Mr. LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, for transhipment to Texas, were set free, and to recover the value of his negroes. Able counsel have been appointed to represent each State in this suit, and it is expected that if it be decided against Virginia, it will be carried by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In that tribunal, we feel bound to express our apprehension that no Free State, coming before it in a cause affecting the relative rights of North and South, can expect an impartial hearing or a fair decision. And we regard it as perhaps the most serious and alarming feature of this sectional strife, that its bitter waters have reached and poisoned the fountains of law and justice.

The subject comes before the Pennsylvania Legislature in the shape of a petition for the "enactment of a law securing to the citizens of Slaveholding States of this Union the right of transit through the State with their Slave property." The majority of the Committee report that no action is necessary, since the right is already secured by the Federal Constitution; and further, because the laws of Pennsylvania applicable to slaves passing through the State with their masters do not affect to disturb the right. This position is supported by the assertion that the Federal Constitution positively recognized slaves as property, and especially protected that property by the provision for the recapture and return of fugitives from service.

But, if the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, no authority can be found for the doctrine that even a clear and unquestioned recognition of the fact that slaves were held as property in some or all of the States, deprived the States of the right to regulate such property, and exclude it absolutely from their respective limits.

This subject was, perhaps, more fully discussed in the Convention for forming a Constitution than any other, and it produced then, as it has always since produced, a deep and angry excitement whenever it came up. It was most discussed on the clauses referring to the enumeration of inhabitants as a basis of representation in the House, and of direct taxation, and that respecting the imposition of duties on imports. A few citations from the debates will show the spirit and opinions of the authors of the Constitution.

June 11, 1784—The rule of representation being under consideration, Mr. GERRY, of Mass., thought property not the rule. Why, then, should the blacks, *who were property in the South*, be in the rule of representation, more than the cattle and horses of the North?" That is, though property and merchandise in *some of* the then Slave States, they were not so in others, and he protested against recognizing them as such in the Constitution about to be adopted for the government of them all.

August 8, 1787—Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS: Upon what principle is it that the slaves shall be computed, in the representation? Are they men? Then make them citizens, and let them vote. Are they property? Why, then, is no other property included? He would add, that domestic slavery is the most prominent feature in the aristocratic countenance of the proposed Constitution. The vassalage of the poor has ever been the favorite offspring of aristocracy. And what is the proposed compensation to the Northern States, for a sacrifice of every principle of right, and every impulse of humanity?

Thus, Mr. MORRIS considered slaves the *poor* men of the South, and not property. It seems, also, that there was "a North" even at that early period, exactly such a North as Mr. WEBSTER predicted in 1845 would return.

August 22—Upon taxes on importations of slaves, Mr. SHERMAN "was opposed to a tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse, because it implied they were property."

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, could never agree to the clause as it stands, [prohibiting tax on slaves imported.] By agreeing to the clause it would revolt the Quakers, the Methodists, and many others in the States, having no slaves.

August 25—Mr. MADISON, on PINCKNEY's motion to prolong the time of importation to 1808: "Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves. So long a term will be more dishonorable to the American character than to say nothing about it in the Constitution."

Mr. SHERMAN "was against this second part, as acknowledging men to be property by taxing them as such under the character of slaves."

Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, "thought that Mr. SHERMAN should consider the duty not as implying that slaves are property, but as a discouragement to the importation of them."

Mr. MADISON "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man. The reason of duties did not hold, as slaves are not like merchandise consumed," &c.

These extracts from the debates are sufficient to show that the greatest minds in the Federal Convention were irreconcileably opposed to the recognition in the Constitution of the idea of property in man, whether Freemen or not, though they were unanimously of opinion that the condition of all persons as established by the laws of the States, should be respected within State limits. But it does not appear that even the concession was made by the Northern States of admitting that the condition of Slavery existed any where within the Union, because they studiously and effectually excluded, cooperating in this with the greatest [illegible] of the South, against the admission of the words "slaves" and "slavery" into the Constitution, substituting the descriptive terms of "person" and "service."

These views are ably argued by the minority of the Pennsylvania Committee, whose report contrasts most favorably with that of the majority.

The Death Penalty for Political Offences.

The new Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, which has very recently been approved by the constituent Cortes, contains a novel but wise and benignant article abolishing the death penalty for offences of a political nature. When we consider the long line of illustrious men who have expiated offences of this character with their lives, and whose sun, though setting in clouds of shame in the eyes of their cotemporaries, has re-arisen resplendent in the eyes of a subsequent generation of men, it must be evident there is something false and vicious in the principle of the law which struck them down.

Treason, conspiracy, and seditious libel, have hitherto been ranked among crimes of the deepest dye, not so much from any inherent atrocity in the acts themselves as from the frightful penalties with which monarchical governments, and especially those of an absolute kind, have always surrounded them, partly from interest, and, in a degree, from necessity.

The attempt to subvert the established government of a country, or to oppose the execution of its laws, does not necessarily carry with it the idea of criminality or depravity; on the contrary, such attempts sometimes, as in the case of our own Revolutionary statesmen and soldiers, entitle those who make them to the everlasting gratitude of their fellow-men. If such attempts are made in the absence of grievances of a sufficient magnitude to justify them, or are instigated by a vain and visionary ambition, they inevitably fail miserably, as in the one case resulted the whisky insurrections of Pennsylvania; or, with contempt and derision, as was the case with Col. BURR's ill-starred project of a Southern or Mexican Republic. In neither event is it at all necessary, even under a monarchical form of government, far less in a representative Republic, that the insurrectionist should be visited with the deprivation of life? In some cases the disgrace of failure itself will be the keenest punishment, and in all other cases the deprivation of liberty will ever be found an ample safeguard. Even in the case of an open rebellion, and a capture of its leaders, it is well worthy of consideration whether the cutting-off of the head of one leader may not result in raising up others who may be still more formidable, and who never would have arisen had not the blood of their martyred co-insurrectionists called them to vengeance.

We make these remarks with an eye to the existing state of the laws of New-York in respect to treason. In this State, this alone (with the exception of cases of impeachment,) is the single unpardonable sin, the only one which, after conviction, it is beyond the power of the Executive to pardon, and to avert the penalty of which rests with the Legislature alone. Under the laws of the United States the President may pardon this offence, but our National and State laws are both behind and below the recent Spanish Constitution, to which we have referred, in inflicting the penalty of death for offences purely political.

The Great Battle Begun.

It is a fearful thing to light the first fires of a civil war. To stand by your own farm-house and deliberately shoot down a man of the same race and color and history. To station picquets, throw up entrenchments, prepare bullets, shot and shell, sharpen knives and swords, send out armed skirmishing parties, not against strangers or persons of another State or old traditional enemies; but against men of your own blood, who own the same Government, who have shared the same history, who are interlocked with you in innumerable bonds of interest and association. There is something horrible in this, and which only the greatest necessity can palliate. Yet, for our own part, we believe, unless the Government should unexpectedly do its duty in the premises, that necessity has come to Kansas. What else is there for a free man to do, when his inalienable rights are plundered, when ruffians force him from the ballot-box, and he is liable to be brutally murdered for only voting as his conscience decides, but to *fight?* He has no other resource —no matter where the wrong comes from—if from his own kith and kin, he cannot be a *man* and tamely submit. This is the first lesson of our history. It was written with tears and blood, from the settlement of the Pilgrims to the last battle of the Revolution. No American can forget it. This is the firm principle and feeling with the Free-State men of Kansas. These men are not usual immigrants. The truth is, that in character, in enterprise and in unconquerable purpose, no similar emigration has ever gone out from New-England, or indeed from any country. They are the very men who cannot be subjects of slaveholders, nor in any way be concerned in human bondage. It is not in their nature. They will be cautious, calm and far-seeing; but they are just the men, when once the limits are passed of reasonable forbearance, ever, through all threats and dangers, to yield their position.

The accounts which come every few days from Kansas reveal a most exasperated feeling between the two parties. There was, in the beginning, that utter difference of temperament and education and aversion to each others habits, between the Free State and Slave State men, which can easily be changed into hostility. Separate interests, the misunderstandings—in a word the ineradicable oppositions of Slavery and Freedom, have worked these differences into contests; and now brutalities have been committed and [illegible] said which have fanned aversions and oppositions into a hatred that years will not quench. In themselves, the conflicts of Kansas are nothing but petty squabbles of border ruffians and law-loving emigrants. But looked at in their first view, they are to us the most important events of the century. The [illegible], and the doings of a Governor [illegible] and a cast-off politician in [illegible] obscure wilderness, are watched with a breathless interest, such as the campaigns on the Danube or the Black Sea have never aroused. We feel as we hear the first whistling rifle-shot on those distant prairies between men of a Free State and men of a Slave State, that it is the first ominous collision between the two great conflicting principles of our history—Freedom and Slavery.

No man, however confident he may be of the justice of the Free State cause, or however jubilant that at length cowardice and tergiversation and meanness are to be put aside, and a bold stroke is to be struck with strong arms for Liberty, can be other than solemn at this first clash in the strife, which is to be for centuries. We cannot see the future years. To the reflective man, to the wise statesman, they seem in imagination gloomy, with many dangers to the Republic. This particular contest may end in words, or in defeat to the party of freemen—but the great Struggle can never end. While Slavery, with its pride, and power, and wealth exists, it and Freedom *must struggle* for mastery. There is really no neutrality and no quarter. There may be apparent armistices and compromises. Our own generation may see North-men and South-men again united, and Slavery, for the time, ignored. But the whole battle will recommence. For evermore, as the Republic gathers new laurels of peace and war, as it takes a more and more commanding position among nations, the old death-hatred and struggle will awake again. We cannot unite with the foes. There is no possibility of permanent peace between them. Slavery and Freedom are now and henceforth, hand to hand, foot to foot, set against each other. The struggle which has long been going on, has at length come palpably forth in Kansas. A handful of New-England settlers are the vanguard of the army of Freedom. The battle may be long, but God help the right!

Know-Nothing Politics—Vice-Presidential.

Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, craves a seat in the United States Senate. If no higher can be had than one of the two assigned to the representatives of his State in that august body, he is not indisposed to accept even that, illustrious as it is with reminiscences of WEBSTER, EVERETT and CHOATE. His plans are laid with sufficient certainty to prevent the possibility of missing an election when the hour of trial comes; and we may, accordingly, regard the next era of the Governor's political life as dating from the Senate Chamber. And yet this is but a *pis aller*—an alternative to be adopted only upon the collapse of another and better. The Presidency of the Senate, as incidental to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, is the main object of Mr. GARDNER's aspirations. To this end he—his friends, perhaps, we should say—has caused his name to be announced through the Boston organ of his party, the *Bee*, as a commendable one to follow that of any Southern candidate for the highest office, suggesting that of a leading Know-Nothing of Alabama as the one most likely to procure success. It is needless to say that, by this act, all alliances with the FILLMORE, or LAW, or any other Northern candidates for presidential honors are disowned; the Governor proposes to trade on his own account and for private profit; and since no principle is better settled than that both candidates upon a presidential ticket shall not come from the same section, the nomination of Mr. GARDNER to the minor office concedes the major necessarily to the South. This is, perhaps, a shrewd stroke of policy. If any thing could induce the Southern patriarchs of the order to forget and forgive a prodigal, but repentant brother, it is such a liberal spirit of compromise, further exemplified as it has been by antagonism to the Personal Liberty bill. The position of Gov. GARDNER has now, in fact, been mended and strengthened as much as it will bear. He has made for himself as much public opinion at the South as the raw material will admit of. His case is closed.

How far this course is likely to assist his ambitious yearnings, is a question of deeper mystery. The subject belongs to the politics of a new and ill-managed organization. At Philadelphia, last May, the National Council of the American Order discussed the Slavery issue until, out-voted but resolute, a large Northern party, with a view to the dissolution of the body, and, of course, of the Order, withdrew and formed a separate Association. The secession threatened the extinction of the new movement as a national one. It threatened to render the nomination and election of a Know-Nothing President a sheer impossibility. Had the Northern members been unanimous in withdrawal, the dabblers in a dozen Presidential speculations would have instantly thrown down their hands, and declared the game up. There were a few from the North who comprehended the danger, and saved the Order. The influence of the New-York delegation was understood to have defeated the courageous defection of WILSON and his fellows, and to have grouped together a sufficient showing of Northern Pro-Slavery strength to preserve the National Organization intact. They, therefore, reenter a National Council with redoubled authority. They assume as a thing of course that any candidate put forward by them will be accepted, and forthwith nominated. Gov. GARDNER, on the contrary, forgetting personal enhancement for the moment, united with Senator WILSON, contributed, as far as practicable, to the dissolution of the Council, and necessarily takes rank on its calender as an erring son, barely entitled to recognition until years of humble purgation shall expunge the record of his recent treason. So stands his cause in that Southern forum where all American candidates are suitors. His fault is unexpiated. And if he persist in aggravating it by presenting himself to the Philadelphia Convention on the 18th inst., as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and assuming, moreover, to indicate the proper name for President, it will be hard to say whether the audacity or the absurdity of the attempt will excite the more [illegible].

We do not, therefore, [illegible] on the success of Governor GARDNER's Vice-Presidential operation. He [illegible] the unhappy mistake of doing right, [illegible] and manfully, and at an apposite time once in the course of a rapid political career; and his repentances and recantations for this fault must be still more severely tested, before full absolution will be granted. Had he adhered to BANKS and LYONS, when tempted to his fall by that insidious colleague who rejoices in a seat below the one he covets in the Senate, he would have full authority for making programmes for the approaching Convention. As it is, the Chair adjoining Senator WILSON must, we apprehend, content him.

Personal.

A gentleman in Wisconsin writes to inform us that our celebrated countryman, POWERS, the sculptor, "is pinched for want of ample means." If the fact be true, we are sorry for it.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society has issued an address to the friends of temperance throughout the State, for the purpose of calling attention to temperance publications.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Conductor Killed on the Harlem Railroad.

One Killed and Twenty-seven Wounded on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Road.

The Harlem Accident.

A fatal accident occurred, yesterday, on the Harlem Railroad, by means of which Mr. JAMES D. THORP, a Conductor in the employ of the Company, was run over and immediately crushed to death. The particulars are as follows: At about 10¼ o'clock in the morning, just as the train which left Dover Plains at 6 o'clock A. M., had passed Harlem Bridge, the forward wheel of the second passenger car broke a flange, thereby throwing the car off the track. The Conductor was standing at the time of the accident on the forward platform of the third car, and had taken hold of the bell-rope to stop the train, when the coupling broke and the motion of the train dragged him from the platform. He fell on the left side of the car and rolled over three or four times, when the wheel passed over his breast, mutilating him in a horrid manner. He was soon taken up, but expired in a few minutes. The accident is attributed to the cold, which causes accidents of a similar nature at this season of the year. The train was going slow when the wheel broke—not more than four or five miles an hour.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body of the deceased Conductor at the Twenty-sixth-street Station, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered by the Jury. Mr. THORP was a native of Connecticut, and about thirty years of age. He was formerly employed on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road, and has been in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company about four months. He leaves a young wife at Dover Plains.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. KNOX, residing at No. 44 North Moore-street, met with a serious accident on Monday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad. He attempted to get on one of the cars while it was in motion, but he missed his hold, and fell to the ground, when the car passed over one of his legs, crushing it in a frightful manner. He was taken to his home, and afterwards sent to the New-York Hospital.

Terrible Accident on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Railroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWENTY-SEVEN WOUNDED.

[By Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The 11 o'clock train for Harrisburg last night was thrown from the track near Whitehall, Montgomery County, in consequence of the breaking of a rail. One man was killed and a number wounded. One of the passenger cars rolled over the embankment, where it took fire from the stove and was consumed.

The man killed is supposed, from papers found on his person, to be ABRAHAM B. HART, of the firm of HART & SON, of Cincinnati.

Twenty-seven persons were more or less injured—the most seriously wounded being Mr. T. S. WARREN, of St. Louis, who had one of his legs broken. He was one of the survivors of the Gasconade accident, on the Pacific Railroad, and was recovering from the injuries he then received.

D. A. FINNEY, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, was slightly hurt.

Quite a number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were in the cars, but none of them were seriously injured.

THE ICY TERM.

Observations on the Weather—Ice in the Rivers and the Bay—Ferry Boat Sunk—Navigation in the Sound—Further Particulars of the Brig W. H. Safford—Preparations to Raise Her.

The severe cold continues. Our readers are doubtless anxious to find out what degree of Fahrenheit their noses will bear without freezing, so at early morn they search the DAILY TIMES for E. M.'s chronicles of the thermometer's fluctuations. We won't keep them long in suspense. Here they are:

Since Friday morning, the 25th January, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the highest and lowest temperatures have been as follows:

Jan. 25	highest, 16°	lowest, 9°.
Jan. 26	highest, 26°	lowest, 8°.
Jan. 27	highest, 24°	lowest, 18°.
Jan. 28	highest, 28°	lowest, 22°.
Jan. 29	highest, 36°	lowest, 24°.
Jan. 30	highest, 20°	lowest, 16°.
Jan. 31	highest, 24°	lowest, 14°.
Feb. 1	highest, 32°	lowest, 18°.
Feb. 2	highest, 24°	lowest, 11°.
Feb. 3	highest, 18°	lowest, 4°.
Feb. 4	highest, 15°	lowest, 4°.

The third quarter of the third great circle ended yesterday at noon, and the third great circle ends on Saturday, 9th, between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M.

According to present appearances, we are not near the end of the third great circle, even though we should get up more steam, and increase our pace to fifty miles an hour. The thermometer yesterday was down to zero. But apropos of circles, a correspondent writes:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This weather is very uncomfortable. Can't something be done to reduce the size of Mr. MERIAM's great circles? A 260-hour circle is well enough when the weather is moderate, but it seems to me when there is to be an uninterrupted succession of zero circles, that a 260-hour size is rather running the thing into the ground. However, I suppose my judgment is not worth much. BEMAN.

Our correspondent only exhibits here an ignorance common to the public at large. If he wants information, he must read E. M.'s communications more attentively, for in them he will find described, with prophetic accuracy, the very moment when the present gigantic circumference of our circles will begin to grow beautifully less. Saturday is the appointed time.

Some people are of opinion that the large fields of ice in the rivers and in New-York Bay have no little influence upon the state of the weather. Scientific men think that a large portion of the floes and icebergs to be seen from the Battery have, without doubt, come direct from the North Pole. Their size, solidity, and general appearance go far to strengthen such a supposition, and it has been suggested to us by a gentleman conversant with such subjects, that interesting relics of Arctic navigators might be found among these frozen fields. Be this as it may, navigation is at a stand-still, and even the stout Brooklyn ferry boats traverse the river irregularly, and with great caution, for fear of being nipped or possibly jammed and flattened between two icebergs. The Hamilton-avenue boats were forced to remain in their docks during the whole of yesterday. The [illegible] of this line got aground in the dock on the New-York side, and could not be moved off as the water was very low. One wheel was elevated in the air, and [illegible] of the other was submerged. The Atlantic boats labored tediously. They averaged about an hour each trip. The Wall-street boats were no better off. The boats of the Fulton line, perhaps, made the most satisfactory trips, but these, as all the other boats, crossed with difficulty and delay.

The ice in the [illegible] was so solid that people were walking upon it. One enterprising individual, with a [illegible] in hand for sounding as he walked along, ventured out [illegible] of the stream [illegible] feet but in the ice. Towards evening a strong flow of the tide caused the ice to drift rapidly up the East River. The Brooklyn ferry [illegible] hemmed in with large fields, and there is every prospect of the 260-hour circle continuing that they will soon be completely blockaded.

Teams were reported to be crossing the ice yesterday at Throgg's Neck. The obstruction there extends over a space of eight miles. The propeller [illegible], of the Portland line, which [illegible] the [illegible], and reached Throgg's Point, has been ordered to return to New-York by the outside route, and the return boat will be sent that way. There has been no arrivals of propellers by Chesapeake line from Baltimore for ten days, and the Chesapeake is frozen [illegible] below Annapolis. Some attempts have been made to open the harbor without success. Philadelphia is completely closed up.

The brig *W. H. Safford*, which sunk on the morning of the 4th inst., near the Navy-Yard, drifted, in the afternoon of the same day, with the returning tide, alongside the Gas-House wharf. Her fore-topmast head had been cut off by the ice, which, with all above, was dragging in the tide by the rigging. Persons in boats, with men, came [illegible] around for some time, as if to render assistance, if necessary. The Coroner of the district, who had taken charge of the vessel, as Wreck-Master, had made her fast to the wharf, not deeming it probable that their services would be required, employed two men to watch her from the pier through the night. None of the bodies of those who were drowned have been recovered.

She is owned by Mr. DAVID PIERCE, of Orrington, Maine, and was estimated as worth $6,000, for which amount she is insured at Bangor. Her cargo is insured in this City. The underwriters have taken steps to raise the vessel. The mate, Mr. DAVID L. DARRAH, belonged to Charleston, Maine. The survivors state that the Captain of a steamtug tried to induce Capt. SMITH to go into dock, and warned him of the danger of lying out in the stream when it was so full of ice.

Our marine reporter sends us the following additional particulars concerning the ill-fated brig:

Her bowsprit, which is just beneath the surface of the water, is made fast to the wharf, and, her cargo being light, she swings around with the ebbing and flowing of the tides. Yesterday morning a barrel of molasses broke open and came to the surface from the deck, the contents commingling with the water. It was at first reported that nearly or quite all who were drowned came to the surface after the vessel sank; but it is now thought that the cook and the two children are yet within the vessel, as it is said the former was asleep in his bunk, and the two latter did not come up from the cabin.

The Coroner went, yesterday afternoon, to negotiate with Mr. BISHOP for his boom derrick, to raise her. At particular stages of the tide, the river is quite free from ice, and as the vessel is partially afloat, there will be no difficulty in bringing the derrick and attaching it to the wreck. A considerable portion of her cargo being composed of sugar, it would soon dissolve, and it is thought she would then come up to the surface herself. She is constantly watched by two men, day and night, so that no depredations could be committed on either vessel or cargo.

The gas was frozen up in the pipes last night, so that very many of the streets were in darkness. But we noticed that when the lamplighter did come around, and apply his match, that the gas burned very much as usual. We suspect there is some gammon in this "freezing of the gas;" if the Company did not save money by it, we doubt if it would be quite as frequent.

Sunday Passenger Trains on the Erie Railroad.

The beginning of the month has been signalized on the Erie Railroad by the withdrawal of all Sunday passenger trains. Milk and Freight cars continue to run as usual. The new arrangement went into effect on the 3d inst. The Cincinnati Express, which formerly ran through on Sunday from the West, now lies by at Corning, and resumes its trips on Monday; taking the place of the Night Express on that day, and affording way passengers an opportunity of leaving home later in the day and still to reach the City in good season. On the other days of the week the Night Express runs upon its old time. The effect of the halt of the through train from the West at Corning will be beneficial to that thriving town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALSY—RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies raised Mrs. Sarah A. Hough from a crippled and helpless condition to sound health after the skill of four of the most learned physicians in New-York had failed to relieve her, Drs. Parker, Beers, Wardle and Macklen.

READ HER LETTER.

JANUARY [illegible]

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm; for it is a mystery to me. I was a cripple two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your remedies, I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Beers, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Macklen and many other physicians in this City, I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicines that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God! by the use of your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this, if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH,

No. 244 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., N. Y.

N. B.—Persons living in the City can ascertain the truth of the above statement by calling upon Mrs. Hough. Persons in the country can write to the lady and to the four physicians named above. We have no authority from the learned doctors to refer the public to them, but we do so in order that the public may ascertain whether Mrs. Hough was under their treatment or not. Radway's Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, will stop pain, free the human body from disease, and restore the sick, feeble and bed-ridden, to sound and lasting health, after the most skillful physicians, and approved remedies have been tried in vain. Office hours for consultation and medical advice from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs.

RADWAY & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No 108 Broadway, Corner of Pine-street, Cash Capital, $300,000. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

LARGE SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—MESSRS. BLEECKER & CO.'S list of property to be sold at the Exchange THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, comprises many very desirable parcels. The large lot on Reade-st., running through to Manhattan-alley; the house and lot in Grand, near Centre-st.; the store property on Water-st., near Beekman; the houses and lots on Varick, North Moore and [illegible]-sts., present excellent opportunities for investment in productive property, while the vacant lots on 9th and 10th avs., and 4th and 80th sts., hold out favorable inducements, now that the Central Park measure is confirmed, to those who buy for speculation. Maps can be had at the auction-room No. 7 Broad-st.

HOSTETTER.—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, dyspeptic, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE INVITE inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in very superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] and variety, all in the known world [illegible] practical science and beauty, combining [illegible] nature, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THE WINTER in producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints, affords all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects, even in Consumption, is tested by a simple bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—[illegible] night and morning, with DR. TOBIAS'S celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

TAXES FOR 1856.

A regular meeting of the Common Council and the Supervisors of Kings County, was held Monday evening, when the Mayor submitted the estimate of the Taxes for 1856, which was ordered to be printed, and a meeting appointed for the next [illegible] to take them into consideration. The estimate [illegible] have heretofore been published in the Times.

SUNDAY TRAVEL ON CITY RAILROADS.

Alderman Fowler presented a remonstrance from about 700 residents of South Brooklyn, against granting license to the City Railroad Company to run their cars on the Sabbath. The grounds taken by the remonstrants are, the annoyance to which they would be subjected, the consequent deterioration of property on the line of the route, a dreaded influx of [illegible] rowdies, and the desecration of the Sabbath. The documents were referred to the Railroad Committee.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE SNOW.

Communications were received from the Chief Engineers of both Eastern and Western Districts, asking the Board to provide runners for the fire apparatus, as it is almost impossible to get the engines to work in the present state of the streets.

THE LIABILITIES OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

The special order of the evening was the draft of an act submitted by the Counsel, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners for the purpose of assessing all streets in the late City of Williamsburgh used as public streets for two years prior to 1st January, 1855, and to make new assessments in all cases where the late Corporation of Williamsburgh undertook local improvements, and then legalize their acts. The bill also provides for the raising of a six per cent. loan of $600,000, to be applied in paying off the existing liabilities of Williamsburgh, said sum to be liquidated by the assessments imposed by the Commissioners as above. Should the loan not be liquidated at the end of five years from the date of the first bonds, the Common Council is authorized to assess $60,000 annually on the taxable property of Williamsburgh until the amount is paid. Aldermen FOWLER and HUNTLEY strongly opposed the adoption of the act as submitted, and, after some discussion, the matter was referred to HENRY C. MURPHY, DANIEL P. BARNARD, JOHN GREENWOOD and GEORGE THOMPSON, Esqrs., to draft an act and report within two weeks.

WILLIAMSBURGH TAX ROLLS.

A return from the Collector of Taxes was presented, stating that he had received from the Commissioner of Streets and Repairs of the late City, the books, &c., belonging to his office, and that 59 tax rolls and 38 returns of unpaid taxes were missing from 1837 to 1853.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held on Monday evening, at Mrs. Pauer's, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather there was a very full attendance, and good feeling and harmony prevailed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John G. Berger, Eighth Ward.
1st Vice-President—Franklin Whiting, Thirteenth Ward.
2d Vice-President—Henry R. Pierson, Third Ward.
3d Vice-President—John Cockle, Sixth Ward.
Recording Secretary—S. Alphonso Smith, Eleventh Ward.
Treasurer—Charles J. Shepherd, Tenth Ward.
Corresponding Secretary—William Post, Eleventh Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. H. Cole, First Ward.
Collector—L. W. Knapp, Third Ward.

The Committee were much elated at the success of Mr. BANKS, and adopted the following resolutions unanimously—giving each gentleman named three hearty cheers as their names were called.

Resolved, That in the election of Mr. BANKS as Speaker of the House of Representatives, we recognize the dawn of a new day of Freedom; and we rejoice to find that this result has been attained without the sacrifice of our principles, as it has been without the assistance of our foes.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the patriotic and consistent course of Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, our Representative in Congress, who has ably contributed to the result on which we this day congratulate him.

Resolved—That our State Senator, Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH, in his own post of duty, has deserved our most hearty thanks.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named.

The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will hereafter be held on the second Monday evening in each month at Mrs. Pauer's.

Alleged Attempt at Fraud on an Insurance Office.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

John M. Myers vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Co.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance for $2,000, upon a stock of drugs, chemicals, &c., at No. 219 Washington-street, in this city, owned by the firm of Benjamin J. Levy & Co., who had assigned this and all the other policies to the plaintiff.

The defendants, and all the other companies interested, refused to pay the loss on the ground of fraud on the part of Benj. J. Levy & Co., in overvaluing their stock, claiming a larger amount of stock to have been destroyed than they had on hand at the time of the fire, withholding from the Companies some of their books, and in secreting portions of the stock saved from the appraisers.

This was the first of a number of cases growing out of the same loss which have been commenced against the different Companies, involving claims amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000.

It was brought on at the City Court, Judge CULVER presiding, on the 21st day of January, and continued ten full weeks. *It involves many questions* of great interest, and was contested with spirit.

The summing up, by Mr. J. M. Van Cott for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. W. Stoughton for the Companies, was completed on Friday, and on Saturday Judge CULVER delivered his charge. The Jury, after an absence of about seventeen hours, found a verdict for the defendants. The effect of the verdict is to vitiate the insurance altogether, and to work a forfeiture of all claims against the Companies under the policies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Dealers.—A [illegible] of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 100 gallons spirits; [illegible] Bourbon and [illegible] and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; [illegible] coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 30 Maiden-lane.

Influenza, Colds, &c.—So prevalent just now, can be relieved by WM. L. RUSHTON'S Compound Liverwort Paste, which has been used for many years, and is generally prescribed by physicians as a most efficacious remedy. WM. L. RUSHTON'S name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 1 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Consumption.—The great scourge by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. WISTAR'S CHERRY BALSAM has cured hundreds within a few years.

Diseases of the Skin.—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula and cancer is now at No. 153 4th-av., near 13th-st.

Brandreth's Pills.—25 CENTS A BOX. No. 4?7 Broadway. BRANDRETH BUILDING.

[illegible] Entertainment.—A testimonial from several of our citizens for his services, will be given at Niblo's Saloon THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 6½ P. M. The [illegible] for [illegible] and mental gratification may be expected. Music from Dodworth's Band. Speaking from Mr. Gough, Dr. Tyng, Rev. H. W. Beecher, T. L. Cuyler and numerous volunteers. Tickets 50; gentleman and lady, $1. To be had, and seats secured, at No. 142 Nassau-st., [illegible] LOCKWOOD & SON'S, 411 Broadway.

The Ayes and Noes upon the Pla[illegible] are nothing compared to the eyes and nose that daily suffer from the old, smoky, greasy, burning gridirons [illegible] and the interests of the country are not half so great in "steak" upon the question as upon the plurality of gridirons [illegible] ROBINSON'S PATENT, at No. 79 [illegible] Broadway. Price, from $1 to $2.

Building Associations.—[illegible] taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield [illegible] from $70 to $300 only. Winfield is 30 [illegible] City, or equal to $24 [illegible] from the City [illegible] office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE D. ANDREWS, or J. P. KENDALL, No. 5 [illegible] of Chatham and Centre sts.

[illegible] Settlement Association.—[illegible] members, will leave here in April. [illegible] acres of land, at $1 25 [illegible] W. WILDE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable [illegible] one as cook, waitress and chambermaid [illegible] lived six years in last place. Wanted, a head laundress, to take full charge in a large hotel. Apply at No. 3?? Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; also the same by three colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 326½ Wooster-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As [illegible] or laundress, by a person with good recommendations from her last place. Inquire for three days at No. 57 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as waiter in a private family. Can have the best of City reference. Address J. G., No. 599 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A lady, teacher of music, wishes to make an arrangement with some family, by which she can give instruction in singing and upon the piano forte; also the use of her piano as compensation for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address, post-paid, S. M. B., *Times Office.*

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A lady of long experience in tuition is desirous of meeting with a situation as resident governess. She is competent to instruct her pupils in French, Music, and Drawing, with the usual branches of a well grounded English education. Terms moderate. Address M. F., *Daily Times office.*

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED.—A young lady to instruct two children in a small family, at Jersey City. Patience, temper and address desired, rather than many accomplishments. Applicants may address Box No. 3,651, Post-Office, New-York.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—To go South; to one who thoroughly understands the English language and music a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 3,631 Post-Office.

DRUG CLERKS WANTED—In a wholesale store; those acquainted with the retail business preferred. Address in the handwriting of the applicant box No. 189 Post-Office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—A situation wanted, by a sober and industrious young man, as salesman or porter in a wholesale boot and shoe store. He understands both branches of the trade, and can influence some trade. He will make himself useful to his employers. References given as to character and ability. Address SHOEMAKER, this office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av. between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, (who has for the last three years been engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st. as clerk,) has opened an office at the above stand to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and suitable help. Call and be convinced that I'll try to please my subscribers. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

COMPOSITORS.—Good, steady work for several first-rate book hands. Also, an expert proof-reader, familiar with job reading. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

LAD WANTED—In an importing house of goods for men's wear, to learn the business; must reside with his parents or guardian; age, 15 to 17 years. Address Box No. 124 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE—Who can write a good hand, and whose parents reside in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to LEONARD & HOFFMAN, No. 62 Wall-st.

BOY WANTED—An active intelligent boy in a jeweler store, to learn the business; one that resides with his parents in the lower part of the City preferred. Address, D. J. S., at this office.

BOY WANTED—An active and intelligent boy to attend an office. Apply at No. 1 Exchange-place, near Hanover-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Fifty mantilla makers, to first-rate hands good wages will be given. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 61 Leonard-st., up stairs.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

TO UMBRELLA SEWERS.—Good hands wanted, at No. 257 Pearl-st. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., Manufacturers.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay.

BOARDING—No. 19 Union-square; rooms in suites and single, pleasantly situated, with all necessary conveniences. Apply as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 23 State-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two Counters, grained, each 14 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, containing 12 drawers each. 1 Counter, grained, 14 feet long, 3 feet wide, containing 8 drawers.
1 Mahogany plate glass showcase, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet wide.
1 Mahogany plate glass showcase, 9 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide.
The above are in good order and very desirable. Apply at No. 52 John-st., New-York. L. T. VALENTINE & CO.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 33 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $25 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. *The trade and others are invited* to call and examine. WARREN WARD, No. 33 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.
WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASEN,
WM S. SEE, R. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

A LADY—Pupil of some of the most celebrated vocal masters of Europe, and possessing great natural ability for instructing others, desires to procure pupils for English and Italian singing, at her residence, No. 120 West 15th-st.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale boot and shoe business with a cash capital of at least $15,000 and unexceptionable reputation. This is a good opportunity for an active young man. Apply with real name to box No. 3,463 Post-Office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 34 Beekman-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS. To be let and possession given immediately if required, that spacious and commodious Hotel on the principal square in the City of Quebec, known as St. GEORGE'S HOTEL, and once kept by WILLIS RUSSELL. The establishment comprises 50 rooms, and will be supplied with gas fittings and water. The situation is most eligible for the business, convenience and comfort of strangers. Rent moderate. For fuller information apply to W. G. [illegible], office of the *Daily Times*, New York.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES........$[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled........[illegible]
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent-Levers........[illegible]
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—G. E. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories [illegible] G. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

EXTRA AND CHOICE [illegible] JOHN A. CONDIT, No. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED: THE FRENCH SPEAKER: [illegible] AND [illegible] PHRASE BOOK. COLLOQUIAL [illegible] acquiring a Grammatical and Speaking knowledge of the French Language. By FRANCIS [illegible]. Teacher and Translator of Languages, author of "The Spanish Teacher," &c. 18mo., cloth, 210 pages. Price 50 cents.

From the New-York Daily News.
We can add nothing to so full a title page, except that it is fully borne out by the production itself. It goes out with the recommendation of President King, of Columbia College, Rev. Drs. Tyng and Cox, and other distinguished men.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Oswego.
We only fulfill a duty when we warmly recommend this work to all wishing to acquire a "speaking knowledge" of the French Language.

From the Brooklyn [illegible].
Any one wishing to learn this beautiful and useful language should avail themselves of this Instructor, as it is written in a plain and comprehensive manner.

From the St. Louis Evening News.
This little work leads the learner to an acquisition of the power of speaking the French Language by the simplest and readiest method. We recommend it to the consideration of all learners of French.

From the Troy Daily Times.
The object and purpose of this work are clearly and fully stated in the title-page. We believe it deserves all it claims.

We have hundreds of other testimonials in favor of this little work from the Press in every quarter of the the United States.

Published and for sale by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st. Also, for sale by all Booksellers.

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES. By the author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." *A PORTION OF THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.*

CHAPTER VI. SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.
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Price $1 25. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of that amount. DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers, No. 321 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.
WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:
FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND. No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Wurzel, composer of "Hazel Dell," "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.
RENDEZ-VOUS POLKA. Composed by Strauss. 20 cents.
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SOUVENIR D'ECOSSAISE. Fantaisie de Salon. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.
CHURCH BELLS, No. 14, and SHELLS OF THE OCEAN, No. 17, of Twenty Joys for the Piano. By Bellak. Each 25 cents.
GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
Sent by mail free of charge.

NEW BOOK FOR ENGINEERS. Price $1 50, in Tucks. SENT BY MAIL FREE OF POSTAGE.
POCKET-BOOKS FOR RAILROAD AND CIVIL ENGINEERS: Containing new, exact and concise methods for laying out railroad curves, switches, angles and crossings; the staking out of work, leveling; the calculations of cuttings and embankments, earthwork, &c. By OLIVER BYRNE.
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IN PRESS. HISTORY AND AUTHENTIC RECORDS OF THE ELEPHANT CLUB. BY Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B., KNIGHT RUSS OCKSIDE, M. D. 12mo., cloth, with fifty illustrations, by McLenan, $1.
ASPENWOLD. An original novel of unusual interest and merit, 12mo., cloth, $1. EDWARD LIVERMORE, Publisher, No. 20 Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE TRADE who have not as yet arranged for a supply of BEAUMANOIR; OR, THE CAREER OF A RISING MAN. A new Novel of great power, equal to Bulwer's best, to be published Feb. 15, should hand in their orders without delay. A FIRST EDITION OF 5,000 COPIES ONLY Can be prepared prior to publication day; the greater portion of which are already ordered. A. BURKE, Publisher, Mansion block, Buffalo. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agent, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHED: By the author of "Lorenzo Benoni; or, Passages in the Life of an Italian." DOCTOR ANTONIO; A TALE OF ITALIAN DESPOTISM. For sale by all Booksellers and published by THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 131 Nassau-st., next door to Nassau Bank. N. B.—Sent free by post on receipt of 50 cents.

TO ALL MAGAZINE READERS.—THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION announce a brief postponement of the distribution of works of art from the 31st of January to the 28th of February next. The change in the time of distribution is made in order to receive the reports of Secretaries, which, owing to the late storms throughout the country, and the consequent derangement of the mails, will be delayed from reaching the western office by the 31st of January. THE LAST CHANCE TO SUBSCRIBE. The distribution will positively take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, when the [illegible] GENOA CRUCIFIX [illegible] WASHINGTON and [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOUNG AMERICA. Now Ready.
If you want to laugh, Buy Young America.
If you want to see splendid comic illustrations, Buy Young America.
If you want to be posted up on all the newest and best jokes, Buy Young America.
Price, 6 cents per number.
For sale by all news agents and by T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—Is to send for one of STRONG'S TEN DOLLAR SAMPLE LOTS OF VALENTINES, containing the following large assortment, viz.:
144 Comic Valentines, ass'd. | 12 No. 50, Sentimental, ass'd.
24 No. 1, Sentimental, ass'd. | 12 No. 75, Sentimental, ass'd.
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[illegible] | 12 No. 6, Fancy Envelopes.
[illegible] | 12 No. 12, Fancy Envelopes.
[illegible] | 12 No. 19, Fancy Envelopes.
[illegible] | 6 Valentine Writers.
These will be sent at once in a neat package, by Express or otherwise, on receipt of $10. Valentine companies and wholesale dealers supplied on the most liberal terms for cash. T. W. STRONG, Manufacturer, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNION, No. 1—Will take place at Brook's Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1856. A first-rate Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion. Tickets 75 cts. including supper, to be had of the following Committee: Mrs. WHITE, No. 28 Crosby-st.; Mrs. KNAPP, No. 116 Norfolk-st.; Mrs. PARKS, No. 61 Monroe-st.; Mrs. FENTON, No. 111 Orchard-st.; Mrs. WILHELM, No. 404 Houston-st.; Mr. LEANDER KELLY, No. 148 East 20th-st.; Mr. THOS. H. HARKER, printing office, corner Centre and White sts. Tickets limited. N. J. JIMMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The anniversary exercises of the Sunday School of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission will be held at the Baptist Church, in Macdougal-st., (near Spring,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 6. Elder ADAMS and other able speakers will address the meeting. The children will exercise in singing, recitation and speaking of Scripture pieces. Tickets for admission 12½ cents, to aid the mission, obtained at the door. House open at 7, exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. P. M.

LECTURE.—MR. JOBSON, author of the "History of the French Revolution," will deliver a course of three lectures in the Tabernacle, New-York, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, the 6th; FRIDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 12th of Feb. 1. *On the Secret History of the English Whigs, and Irish Rebellion of 1848.* 2. *The Clubs of London, their anecdotes and history.* 3. *Lord Palmerston, his policy and character.* Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture, each evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—Are requested to meet at Stuyvesant Institute THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of R. S. DIXON, late Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 14. ALFRED CARSON, Chief-Engineer. JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Fifth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley, Names in the Wilderness; Or, The Old Preachers and their Preaching*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, OF NEW-YORK.—A Regular Monthly Meeting will be held THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church. A full attendance is requested. CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A course of six lectures will be delivered before this Association, commencing THIS EVENING. The following lecturers have been engaged—Rev. W. H. Milburn, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, and others.

LECTURE.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, will lecture in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Subject—Sir Walter Raleigh. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS' SECOND LECTURE—*On the Origin and Perpetuity of Character*—will be delivered FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Stuyvesant Institute, New-York. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold its semi annual session on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the room at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of OLIVER & BROTHER, Steam Printers, No. 32 Beekman-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC J. OLIVER, who will continue the business on his own account, at the same place, is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm. JOHN W. OLIVER, ISAAC J. OLIVER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED, on retiring, feels called upon to return thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last twenty years, and would earnestly solicit a continuance of the same liberality and favor for his brother, who succeeds to the business, feeling assured that the established reputation of the concern for neat, quick and cheap printing, will be fully maintained. JOHN W. OLIVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will give his personal attention to those in want of any description of plain or fancy job and card printing, who may favor him with a call. With every facility for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, and a determination to please, both as regards style and price, he solicits a continuation of public favor. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Steam Printer, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York.

EARL & BARTHOLOMEW—Have this day admitted GEORGE C. PARKER as a partner in their *business*, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., at their old stand No. 196 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and *Fulton sts.*, where they will keep a full assortment of first-class FISH and PROVISIONS constantly on hand. DAVID M. EARL, JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW, GEORGE C. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts. JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HERRICK & KOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) EDWIN R. HERRICK, HENRY KOSTER. NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. A NEW [illegible]. We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

ÆOLIANS, PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—With new improvements, for sale at low rates, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased, by S. T. GORDON, Sole Agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., about 7 o'clock P. M., on the 5th inst., a bay horse and sleigh. The horse has a white spot on his forehead, and is a Canadian, about 8 years old, and has the owner's name stamped under the cushion. The sleigh is marked "76" on the shafts. The horse is about 15 hands high. Any person returning said horse and sleigh to A. ROUX, No. 479 Broadway, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded. There was a new cover on the sleigh, and two robes in the sleigh.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN—From the jewelry store of GAVEN SPENCE, No. 390 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 1st inst., about 7 o'clock, a gold patent lever open-face WATCH, No. 2,487. The watch has a white dial, the centre of the case is nurled, and the bezils and back engine turned, with a small engraved shield. $10 will be paid for the recovery of the watch, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

LOST.—Pass Book No. 4,7?? with the Broadway Savings' Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—[illegible] E. G. GRAHAM [illegible] SPALDING [illegible] BRIGGS [illegible] HAYES [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

1856 NEW SPRING FASHIONS 1856
MANTILLAS.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.
To the
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS OF THE UNION.
ORIGINAL STYLES AND DESIGNS.
MOLYNEUX BELL, NO. 58 CANAL-ST.,
Respectfully invites the attention of wholesale jobbers and merchants from all sections of the country to his large imported and manufactured stock of LADIES' MANTLES, all his own exclusive styles, and patterns the most unique and fashionable ever exhibited in this City, embracing all the most distinguished and latest styles for the coming season.
Black and Colored Silk Mantillas.
Embroidered Scarfs and Mantles, (a leading article.)
Black and Colored Moire Antique and Lace, do. endless variety.
1,500 Black Applique, from $8 to $? up.
The largest stock of Chantilly Lace Mantillas to be found in the Trade.
White Embroidered Muslin Mantles.
Real Guipure Lace Mantillas, (at all prices,) very large assortment.
The undersigned solicits a call from merchants, and guarantees that his stock is all new and of the most recherché description, and promises the most prompt attention and liberal terms. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (two doors from Broadway.) Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Clearing out to make room for Spring importations. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st. Cloaks selling out without regard to former prices. A good opportunity to purchase a rich Cloak cheap.

SLIGHTLY WET! BUT NOT INJURED.
A NEW INVOICE, WORTH $20,000, OF
RICH DRESS AND HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
A. G. COLBY, NO. 189 GRAND-ST.,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY, FEB. 4,
10 cases rich plain and plaid silks, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard, worth 8s., 10s. and 12s.
10,000 yards rich Saxony plaids, (all wool,) at 2s. per yard; invoiced at 80 cents.
10,000 yards rich muslin de laines, (perfect,) at 1s. per yard; invoiced at 31 cents.
1,500 rich broche shawls, (long and square,) at $5, $6 and $10; invoiced at $10, $15 and $20.
ALSO, A NEW INVOICE (FROM THE LATE WRECK)
Pure Irish linen shirtings and sheetings.
Damask table diapers.
Damask napkins and doylies,
Scotch and English diapers,
Toweling, &c., &c., &c.
The above goods are warranted perfect in every respect and free from stain or blemish, and in all cases offered at less than one-half their invoice cost. A. G. COLBY, No. 189 Grand-st.

NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETS OF REMSEN & DINGEE, IN THE LARGE BROWN STONE STORE, NOS. 304 AND 306 8TH-AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST. Store open at 9. Sale 9½ o'clock, and close at 6 P. M. The sale of this immense stock (occupying four floors,) is occasioned by a change in business, and as the whole must be cleared out immediately, it presents unusual advantages to obtain bargains. The store during the past week has been crowded, and many have gone away unserved; all who are in want of dry goods should avail themselves of the present opportunity. Remember the place, store of REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 304 and 306 8th-av., one door below 14th-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MILLINERY, AT No. 71 CANAL-ST. COMPRISING SILK, SATIN AND VELVET BONNETS, *Of richest and most expensive materials manufactured.* Also, Straw Bonnets and Braids, a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Also, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF RICH HEAD DRESSES. All of which will be sold below cost. By order of the Assignee. The store to let and fixtures for sale.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c. Imported by ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO. Manufactured and selected expressly for their FAMILY TRADE. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS. The subscriber has just opened his new styles of SPRING MANTILLAS. The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns. Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at low prices and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c. The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN." J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

FOULARD SILKS. SPRING STYLES. Printed in Paris on India cloths. Five cases received by the steamer Baltic will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Feb. 4th. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS IN IRISH LINENS. 500 pieces 4-4 PURE FLAX IRISH LINENS, prices from 25 to 40 cents per yard. N. B.—These goods will be set apart from the regular stock. A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET LINEN DAMASKS. 25 pieces Linen Damasks, only 4s. 6d. a yard, worth 8s. 12 pieces Linen Damasks, only 6s. a yard, worth 10s. will be opened this day at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

TOILET QUILTS. 500 Toilet Quilts only $2 each, worth $3 50. ALSO 600 pairs Rose and Whitney Blankets at 20s. to $4 a pair. Will be offered this day at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DAMASK NAPKINS. 500 doz. Damask Napkins, only 12s. a doz., worth 18s. 500 doz. Huckaback Towels, only 12s. a doz., worth 18s. Will be opened this day at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Would be happy to see his friends and the public generally, at his new location. Gent's Furnishing Goods of every description. No. 329½ Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre. GEORGE E. ROUNDY.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will offer for sale on MONDAY, 4th instant, one hundred dozen of French jackets at 10s. and 12s. per pair. Also, a large variety of her celebrated French wove corsets. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 263 6th-av., near 17th-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

OILS AND PAINTS.

A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—Secured by Patents. The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public. This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive. Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium. Those who read or write much at night will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and soft to the eye. For general family use, burning in steamboats, shipping, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and lighthouses, this oil is as yet unequaled. It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick, does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, and is not affected by the coldest weather. The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the oil, each lamp giving a light equal to two six foot gas burners. This oil can be used in Camphene and Sylvic Oil Lamps, and can be adapted to chandeliers for hotels, country residences and steamers. The usual discount to wholesale dealers. AUSTENS, Agents of The North American Kerosene Company, No. 57 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from [illegible] purity, it will never crust the wick [illegible] The only Agent of this same [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND [illegible] ICE COMPANY—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite [illegible] GEO. [illegible] SHERWOOD, President. JAS. M. [illegible], Secretary.

IMPORTANT [illegible] VALE'S [illegible] Office of VALE'S National Academy, No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

P[illegible] CONCERTS at [illegible] SALOON, the first to take place on FRIDAY, Feb. [illegible]. On this occasion they will be kindly assisted by Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK, Mr. [illegible], Mr. A. WOELTGE and Mr. [illegible] DAVIES.
PROGRAMME. PART I.
1. Weber's "Concertstück" [illegible]
2. Aria from Donizetti's "Betly" [illegible]
3. Allard's Fantaisie, "La Favorite" [illegible]
4. Beethoven's "Adelaide," sung by [illegible]
5. Gockel's "Polichinelle" [illegible]
PART II.
6. Grand Duet.... Mrs. [illegible] Bostwick and [illegible]
7. Vieux Temp's "Fantaisie Caprice" [illegible]
8. Eckert's Styrian Song.............Mrs. [illegible]
9. (a) "A Night on the Ocean." (b) "La [illegible]" composed and executed by [illegible]
10. Hauman's Fantaisie, "Masaniello" [illegible]
The two grand pianos are from the manufactories of Mr. Chickering and Mr. Lindeman.
Tickets, 50 cents, (reserved seats 50 cents extra) to be had at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at DANSKIN'S Agency, No. 319 Broadway, on and after Wednesday, Feb. 6, and in the evening at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE—For the benefit of Miss JANE COOMBES, the youthful American tragedienne, whose recent personations of JULIET, PAULINE, MRS. HALLER, and MARGARET ELMORE at this Theatre, have realized the unanimous acclamations and applause of intelligent audiences, and the approval of the press.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1856, will be performed, the tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mercutio, (his last appearance)....Mr. J. W. W[illegible]
Romeo....................Mr. C. [illegible]
Juliet, (for the second time).......Miss Jane Coombes
The Nurse..................Mrs. [illegible]
To be followed by the grand scenic drama, THE SEA OF ICE.
N. B.—The box book is now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. LINTON, the astonishing Antipodean, whose daring and unprecedented feat of WALKING ON A CEILING, Twenty-eight feet long, with his head downwards, has electrified the world and bewildered the SCIENTIFIC OF ALL COUNTRIES, Will begin his performances at the above establishment on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1856. This unrivaled exhibition will be continued on the SAME NIGHTS With the spectacles of KING CHARMING And THE SEA OF ICE. Full description in regular bills.

GREAT RUSH TO SEE BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS!!! They receive for four admissions the tickets in PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE. These tickets are for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the Box Office of BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway, And at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. GIFT TICKETS $1, OR 11 FOR $10.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the grand Burlesque on SONNAMBULA. Preceding which, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH [illegible] GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10. Buckley's new Song Book, with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office. Price 12½ cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, will be performed the Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mercutio..........Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Romeo..........Mr. C. [illegible]
Juliet..........Miss Jane Coombes.
To conclude with THE SEA OF ICE.
Raoul de Lascours..........Mr. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, the performances will commence with the Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Young Marlow..........Mr. [illegible]
Miss Hardcastle..........Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with the Farce called THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, 1856, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new Dramatic Sketch, entitled DUKE HUMPHREY'S DINNER.
Birdsee..........Mr. Lester | Agnes..........Mrs. [illegible]
THE VILLAGE DOCTOR.
Pierre Bonaceur. Mr. Placide | Louise..........Mrs. [illegible]
To conclude with the Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY, a new comic piece never acted here, FAMILY TIES. In which MR. J. H. McVICKER, the American Comedian, will appear as Josh Sims. And the favorite Comedy in 2 acts of LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
Gossamer..Mr. H. A. Perry | Bonus..........Mr. [illegible]
Emily.....Miss F. Thorne | Miss Gloomly....Mrs. Hughes.
To-morrow, TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, the entertainments will commence with the historical drama, entitled the INVASION OF IRELAND; Or, THE OATH OF MOLLAMORE.
Art McMurrough..Mr. Allen | Florence.....Miss [illegible]
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.
Bubbles.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Zebulon..........Miss [illegible]
To conclude with the farce of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Third time of LOVE AND CHARITY, with Mrs. FRANK [illegible] in three characters. Third time of LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, LOVE AND CHARITY, and LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, *the same performances as in the evening.* PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS [illegible] THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c. Admission to all, 25 cents.

CONCERT.—Miss JANE A. ANDREWS, assisted by Signor BERNARDI, (Baritone,) who will sing for the first time, an English song, Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, (Violinist,) Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, (Solo Pianist,) and Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, (Conductor at the Piano) at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Tickets, 50 cents each; to be obtained at the Music Stores, and at the bookstore of WM. W. ROSE, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st.; also, of the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-Forte Wareroom, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, and at the door. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SMITH & CO.—MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA.—The largest oil-painting in the world, will be opened for exhibition EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ P. M., for one week only, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. Tickets, 25 cents.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—For 25 cents—At Academy Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Passengers start at 7½ o'clock P. M. Two afternoon trains at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Conductors.........A. R. WEST and WM. [illegible]

DRAMATIC AND POETIC READINGS—J. B. BROWN will read selections from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and other Poets, in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½; and Trainer's Academy, Williamsburg, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BALL.—GRAND FANCY AND CIVIC BALL.—At the request of her friends and pupils, Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIENS will give a grand fancy and civic ball at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets $1 for a gentleman and one lady.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This building contains various objects of interest—magnificent gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORRELL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 235 Pearl-st. Yards—No. [illegible] between Fulton and John-sts.; corner [illegible] and corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—[illegible] white ash of all kinds [illegible] for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S [illegible] Yards—No. [illegible] corner [illegible] and [illegible]

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—[illegible] have removed from the old stand, No. [illegible] their new store, No. [illegible] [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] late of the City of New-York, [illegible] at the office of W. E. THORN, No. [illegible] City of New-York, on or before [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

CHEMICAL [illegible]

[illegible] Eliminating Laws. [illegible]

Sir: I have received a printed copy of your [illegible] appealing from the late proceedings of the President and the Board of Naval Officers under the act of Congress for the elimination of the Navy, and also copies of like appeals from other officers; and I answer the whole through [illegible] the head of the Navy, and publicly, as your [illegible] are all made.

[illegible] which you and the rest have been [illegible] in a bad one, passed in a bad way, and made worse in its execution.

[illegible] Officers of the Navy have a [illegible] profession in the business of [illegible] and when they entered it there were [illegible] for the government of the Navy, which [illegible] for which they might lose their [illegible] a right to a trial before they [illegible] dismissed. Under these laws the naval [illegible] an honorable and patriotic discharge [illegible] was the tenure by which he held his [illegible] it was a proud and honorable tenure, [illegible]

[illegible] It was passed in a bad way, being [illegible] and gagged through the House under the previous question, cutting off debate after the Government orators had been heard, (for it was a Government bill,) and leaving to the others the privilege of a yea or nay. I was myself in this category, [illegible]

[illegible] It was made worse in its execution. And here I lay out all that your yourself and others have as well said against the odious and truckling secrecy of the proceeding—a hidden inquisition without a record—and come to the great and flagrant point of malversation in the execution of the act. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The Romans had a reserve of veterans, which they called evocati, (that is, evoked, or called out again;) but they were veterans in the vigor of life, honored [illegible] and liable to be called out again in a great emergency. [illegible] called out one by Antony and Octavius, to avenge the death of Cæsar; and they fought at their head. Does any Secretary of the Navy contemplate a time when his "reserved" list is to be called into action, either to save or subvert an empire? Congress had often refused to adopt the British system of retiring officers upon pensions—had often refused to have a retired list. This act gives one; and just as it is in England—a list of officers able to do service, doing none, and drawing annual salaries.

[illegible]

called upon to [illegible] upon a brother in the dark.

This business, Commodore, has struck a severe blow at the Navy. It has [illegible] it. It is no longer the navy of the country, holding commissions by the proud tenure of good behavior, but a Presidential navy, holding by the tenure of Executive favor.

[illegible] Respectfully, yours truly,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

To Commodore Stewart, U. S. Navy.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday Noon, Feb. 5, 1856.

Judge Livingston in the Chair.

Secretary Meigs read several papers, among them the following:

FUEL.

This was an extract from a report upon the Breckenridge Coal, made to the American Institute by a Committee consisting of Professor Silliman, Jr., and others. This coal underlies more than 4,000 acres, averaging at least three feet in thickness. The report praised this coal in the highest terms, as abounding in bitumen, with a very small per centage of ashes, &c.

THE SHAWL GOAT.

A paper on this subject eulogized Dr. Ambler, who has been making persevering efforts to introduce the Cashmere Goat into this country, and recommending his immediate employment by the Government to go to Persia, and bring home as many of the animals as possible, to stock the mountainous regions of the country, especially in the Southern States.

AMERICAN GUANO ISLANDS.

This paper reiterated sundry resolutions passed by the Club, in June last, recommending our Government to enter into an investigation of the matter, and extend protection to those persons engaged in searching for and occupying such Islands. A letter was read from the agent of the American Guano Company, announcing that the Government ship *Independence* had been commissioned to carry him to those Islands, and Commodore Merwin would proceed with him in person.

HORSE-CHESTNUT FLOUR.

An extract from a French journal, *La Presse*, detailed the progress of making flour from horse-chestnuts. By a chemical process this nut is deprived of all its astringency and bitterness, and on then grinding it, a superior flour is produced. The starch made from it is quite equal to that of wheat flour, and it contains more "body." Added to wheat flour in the proportion of, say 37 per cent., it produces most excellent bread. From the large yield of these chestnuts in France and in other European countries, and the great demand for starch in calico and paper making, and in various other arts, the horse-chestnut promises to become of great utility.

COCHINEAL.

A London gentleman recommends the juice of the prickly pear, (cactus,) upon which the cochineal insect feeds, as a substitute for the insect itself, which does not exceed the juice in brilliancy, at least. It only wants some fixing agent to make it equal or superior to the more expensive animal preparation.

The above papers through with, the Club took up the regular subject of the day:

WINTER FOOD OF STOCK.

Dr. Water Waterbury, the proposer of the question, proceeded with a general view of the uses and effects of food, &c. He stated that the process of nutrition is the same in other animals as in the human. After birth, all further development depends upon the food. Col. Pratt, a large tanner who used many horses, came to the conclusion that that horse was the most profitable which would consume the greatest amount of *grain*. The animal thus fed could be worked a greater length of time continuously. The exact quantity of food required for a given amount of force has not been definitely ascertained. When a horse is fed on hay, for example, a considerable portion of heat-producing material is required to be digested beyond what the animal needs while laboring. If a horse be high fed while not in active exercise, he becomes diseased in various ways. It is difficult to estimate the quantity of work represented by a bushel of oats. However, the matter is practical. The experience of every farmer will determine the truth of the position that an animal can also adapt himself to the varying conditions arising from an altered kind of food. The Doctor alluded to *dyspepsia* as a disease not exclusively incidental to humanity. A horse was occasionally dyspeptic, or hide-bound, from being fed upon improper materials, and from other causes.

Mr. Judd asked whether Dr. Waterbury thought the more concentrated the food the better? Particularly as to corn-meal, was it true that it "would heat the blood?"

The Doctor, in reply, said that for two months he was forced to feed a horse on half a bushel of oats per day, and the animal, though unable to get at hay, increased in power; nevertheless, he did not recommend the plan altogether; it was putting too much steam on, and he would be done up the sooner. The horse, with that high feeding, was often driven 50 or 60 miles a day.

It was here proposed to pass over the subject for the day.

Mr. Judd hoped they would not pass on, with so little said upon a subject so important, especially just at this time of the year. To say nothing of the country, there were thousands of poor cartmen in this City who could scarcely obtain feed for their horses during the present "cold term." They want some light on the question as to what is the best—the *cheapest* provender for their animals. Is it hay at $20 to $30 per ton, or oats at 62c. to 75c. per bushel, or corn at $1? Or what is the best? He hoped those experienced in feeding animals would give their views, for this question was of more practical importance than a hundred wind-mills, the merits of which they might discuss at any time. He would throw out another hint for discussion. In the upper part of the City were any number of cold bleak stables or sheds, where horses were kept. A trifle of labor expended in "corking up" some of the air-gaps, would save bushels and bushels of grain, now required to keep up the animal heat in horses thus exposed to piercing winds. Our chemical knowledge plainly teaches us that a fire must be kept up *within* the system, to shield it from cold, and the food eaten is the fuel which must sustain that fire. With more of external shelter, more outward warmth, there would be less of heat-producing fuel required within. But we do not need theoretical teaching on this point. We who have traveled fifteen to thirty miles daily, during the past month, to get from our country homes to our business here, well know that we lay in an extra supply of steak and "buckwheats" before starting in the morning, that our lunch hour is apparently long in coming, and that we can do our part when we get home to the late dinner on the supper table. Mr. Judd gave as a further illustration of this subject, the experience of a farmer of his acquaintance who kept several hundred sheep which he had formerly fed at open stacks, but now he allows them a close shed which they can run in and out of at pleasure. The owner is sure he now saves at least one-third of the food formerly required, and his sheep come out in the Spring in better order. He is entirely freed *from the former necessity of doctoring the sheep* for running noses, so common under the old system *of feeding*. The same principle applies to the care of all animals—warm shelter saves food and promotes health.

Mr. Clapp expressed a caution against keeping horses or other animals in too small, close stables, where they lacked a supply of pure air. He would keep horses warmly *dressed* in a good blanket.

Another member thought horses should not be kept too warm, or they would take cold when going out into the cold air.

Dr. Waterbury stated that the several City Railroad Companies in this City kept careful accounts of the kind and amount of food required for their hundreds of horses and mules in daily use, and that they could furnish statistics upon the relative cost and value of the different kinds of food for working animals.

Mr. Clapp said that in changing the food of horses, if concentrated food were employed, a *mass* was requisite, for if a horse were fed exclusively on oats he will afterwards devour even buckwheat straw if he can get at it. He assumed that "a vacuum" existed in the animal's stomach. The natural food of a horse was hay or grass, and his strength under that diet will continue many years. He recommended oats ground with Indian corn, when feeding corn is necessary. Corn at a dollar, and rye, or wheat bran at eleven shillings a bushel, will be cheaper and better than oats. It is an erroneous idea that because a horse has been driven, he must have a feed of oats. Put them into the stable, let them get rested, and the grain they require let them have it *all* at night, so as to allow digestion to go on while the animals are resting. Oats will pass through the intestines unchanged if administered thrice a day, but not if a proper quantity be given at night. [illegible]

Dr. Waterbury was glad to hear attention called to the fact that during the period of digestion an animal ought not to be called on to employ his muscles. If the blood be drawn to the muscles from the stomach, where it had become concentrated during digestion, the result would be that digestion would be more or less imperfect, and subsequent [illegible].

Mr. Judd moved that a Committee, consisting of Dr. Waterbury and two others, be appointed to visit the [illegible] of the railroad and other stables in this City, and make such further inquiries as might be in their power in reference to the cheapest food for horses at the present prices of hay, oats, corn, barley, shipstuffs, &c., and report at the next meeting of this Club, Tuesday, Feb 19. The motion was adopted and a Committee appointed, consisting of Dr. Waterbury, Dr. Pardee and Mr. Clapp. [We shall look for an interesting and valuable report from this Committee.]

The discussion of wind-mills was passed over for the day.

Dr. Dick exhibited a curiosity—an Egyptian flower, which expanded its petals after being moistened with cold water for a short time. When dry it gradually closed again. He had performed this experiment many hundreds of times with this same flower. It was presented to him by an Arab, and he had found none other like it. Humboldt, Dr. Lindley, and many others in Europe and in this country had examined it and pronounced it a unique specimen.

[Barnum, or his successor, Greenwood, should secure it for the Museum.]

Dr. Dick exhibited several other natural curiosities quite interesting.

Some specimens of apples were presented, including "Peck's Pleasant," which was highly praised by several gentlemen.

A bottle of wine made from the New-Rochelle or Lawton blackberry, was exhibited, tasted, and highly approved, though some hinted that its flavor appeared to have been improved by the addition of good brandy or other alcoholic liquor. The alcohol was probably produced by the fermentation of the blackberry juice itself. It was certainly superior in flavor to a bottle of pure Isabella grape juice exhibited at the same time. The latter resembled, apparently, the sour wines of France, though having much more "body."

After sundry further discussions, the Club adjourned for two weeks.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The cold weather stiffens up the Produce market a little, temporarily, though the advance is so small that we can hardly look for its being retained after cold weather ceases. Most of the harbors and rivers whence we derive most of our produce are entirely closed by ice, and have been for some time past. There are no Nova Scotia Potatoes in first hands, as far as we could learn. New-Jersey Mercers are also in short supply: it is hazardous to attempt to bring them to market in such weather. The heaviest dealers in Potatoes, however, complain of dull sales; almost everybody appears to have laid in a Winter's supply last Fall. Parsnips are scarce just now.

Apples are about the same, except Greenings and Spitzenbergs, which are in good demand at advanced prices.

Eggs are higher; the receipts of fresh are small, which, with the limited stock of preserved eggs remaining, and the Lent season now at hand, produces an active market.

Poultry is essentially unchanged. The cold weather facilitates bringing it on from the far West.

Vension has scarcely ever been more plenty. Good carcasses sell for 8c.@9½c., according to age and quality and the amount of daily receipts. The saddles being 11c.@13c., and occasionally more. The long hard Winter is thinning out game quite rapidly, and we shall probably have a scarcity for a few seasons to come, though the avenues opening at the West are continually bringing us nearer to new sources of supply.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	60	@	65
Potatoes, Carters, ℔ bbl	$2 75	@	$3 25
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 12
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Californians	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Cabbages—℔ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Celery—℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Spinach, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	8 00	@	15 00
Beets—℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl	56	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl	75	@	88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Greenings, Western, ℔ lb	1 75	@	2 20
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 70	@	2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further) ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples, ℔ lb	5	@	5¼
Dried Peaches, ℔ lb	14	@	19
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	13 00	@	16 00
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	3 25	@	3 50
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 00
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb, in pails	30	@	34
State, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	20	@	24
Lard, in bbls	10	@	11¼
Cheese—State, ℔ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	25	@	27
Western—Preserved	20	@	22
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Bucks County, ℔ lb	14	@	15
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Widgeon, ℔ pair	50	@	63
Teal ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	63
Canvas Backs, ℔ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Geese, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Quail, ℔ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Prairie Hens, ℔ pair	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb	11	@	13
Venison, (whole carcases,) ℔ lb	8	@	9½
Rabbits, young, each	18	@	25
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz	1 25	@	1 50
Wild, ℔ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ℔ lb	9	@	9½

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, but steady at former prices.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs. American Yellow realized 26½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices rule firm.

COTTON—The market is not quite so brisk, but prices are well supported:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, of desirable quality, are in better request for home use at tolerably firm prices. Shippers have partially retired from the market for the present. Inferior lots are freely offered and are tending downwards, being scarcely noticed by purchasers. The sales since our last add up about 6,000 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 50	@	7 62½
Straight State	7 62½	@	7 68¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 68¾	@	7 87½
Mixed Western	7 50	@	7 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich	7 62½	@	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@	8 12½
Common to Good Ohio	7 62½	@	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@	8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½	@	9 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@	9 25
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	11 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy, with sales of only small lots. Superfine to best Extra at $8@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is salable and steady, being rather scarce. The sales since our last amount to about 1,600 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 87½@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request, at previous quotations. Other articles are dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unsettled in prices. Millers are buying little and shippers are measurably out of market. A small lot of prime Western Red brought $1 90 ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid at $1 27@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are still plenty and heavy at yesterday's rates. Corn is offered more freely, and it exhibits a downward tendency, the demand being limited. The sales since our last amount to about 10,000 bushels, at 79c.@82c. for New-Jersey Yellow; [illegible] for New Yellow and White Southern; and 83c.@85 for Old Western Mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 250 bales purchased at $1 12½@$1 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet, but firm, the weather being unfavorable for business.

HOPS—The demand is moderate at old figures. The supply is fair for the season.

IRON—Remains inactive at former quotations.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—The demand is fair and holders are firm.

LEATHER—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

LIME—Is inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans is dull and drooping; [illegible] bbls. changed hands to-day, within our previous range. Foreign continues scarce and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains quiet, being in reduced supply, and held mainly above the views of buyers. Spirits [illegible] selling in a small way [illegible]. The stock is a fair one, for the season. Tar sells about the same. Common Rosin is dull and heavy, at $1 87½@$1 95 ℔ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm Oil remain as last noticed. Linseed Oil is in rather better demand, at from 88c.@90c. for English, and 91c.@92c. for City made, from store, ℔ gal. Holders are pretty free sellers. Lard Oil is generally scarce and quiet, yet stiffly held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand, but is less valuable. The sales since our last embrace about 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $14 for Prime ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs are in demand and steady, at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8½c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is less active, but steady with a very small stock, at 9½c.@10½c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping, with sales of 800 bbls. good to strictly Prime, at 10¼c.@10¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers,—the sales since our last including only 300 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 25 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely at 16c.@28c. for Ohio; 18c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. disposed of at $4 87½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Exhibit no important change. The stock is moderate and the demand corresponds thereto. Prices are quoted firm.

SEEDS—Remain inactive at former quotations.

SPICES—Are in better request at steady rates.

SUGARS—The market is inactive, but firm. Stocks limited.

TALLOW—We heard that 8,000 lbs. prime found buyers at previous figures.

TOBACCO—The severe weather interrupts business. The demand is good and prices are supported. The sales since Friday embrace 67 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@14c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@12½c.; 35 Florida at 25c.@30c.; 298 bales Havana at 28c.@27c.; with 30 Cuba and 114 cerons South American; the latter for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, mainly at 33½c.@34c. ℔ gallon.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa,] New-York, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 28th ult. ℔ "*America*," *via* Boston. Little change took place in our market up to the 1st inst., when telegraphic advices from Halifax reached us of the *Arabia's* arrival with Liverpool dates to 19th ult. The important peace intelligence brought by her has completely unsettled our market. Sales have been made at a decline of 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl., but little has been done—parties generally awaiting the receipt of further advices ℔ *Pacific* and *Persia*. Previous to the receipt of the *Arabia's* accounts, a sale of 2,000 bbls. Superfine State was made for delivery here during the last fifteen days of March, at $8 43¾ ℔ bbl. All shipping business continues to be very much impeded by the ice-bound state of our harbor. The receipts during the week have been light. Common State, $7 62½@$7 75; Good do., $7 75@$7 87½; Extra do., $7 93¾@$8 18¾; Common to Good Ohio, Indiana, &c., $7 75@$8 12½; Extra do., $8 12½@$8 87½; Extra Genesee, $8 75@$11. Southern—Mixed to good brands, $8 50@$8 75; Favorite and Extras, $9@$10 25. Canadian—Superfine, $8@$8 50; Extra, $8 50@$10 ℔ bbl. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 3,700 bbls.; Glasgow, 3,290; Havre, 6,000; Antwerp, 100; Bremen, 300; Constantinople, 4,500; Gibraltar, 1,700; Hong Kong, 64; British Provinces, 845; West Indies, 343; South America, 1,60[illegible].

WHEAT—Much firmness prevailed in our market previous to the arrival of the *Arabia*, and, with a limited supply offering, full prices were obtained. Since then little has transpired, and correct quotations in the present state of things cannot be given. White, of all descriptions, $2@$2 15 ℔ bushel; do. Red, $1 75@$1 90. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 47,[illegible]27 bushels; Glasgow, 14,514 bushels.

INDIAN CORN—A moderate business was done for export, until the receipt of the *Arabia's* advices. A decline of 4c.@5c. ℔ bushel has since taken place. Market very unsettled. Western Mixed, (in store,) 83c.@85c. ℔ 56 lbs.; Southern White, 84c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 83c.@84c.; very light supply. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 3,190 bushels; Glasgow, 4,174 bushels; Antwerp, 5,966 bushels; South America, 250 bushels; West Indies, 450 bushels.

RYE—The export inquiry continued good up to the 1st inst.; the *Arabia's* news then caused a pause in the market. The inquiry has, however, revived, and prices are without change—$1 28@$1 31 ℔ 56 lbs. Supply offering, light. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 42,207 bushels. Hamburg, 3,461 bushels. Rotterdam, 15,54[illegible].

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 12d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 6d.@6½d. Glasgow, 3s. 6d.; 11d. Havre, 75c.; 16c. Marseilles, $1; 20c. Antwerp, 4s.; 12d.@12½d.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 367 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agency.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ......119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK ......463 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. F. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)...76 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers) ......84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO...Manuf. Eng., 26 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer......5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 351 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO......26 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers)......60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 256 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD......120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO......106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY......75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO......389 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."......Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 34 Maiden-lane, and 30 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp't's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and city buyers will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 5th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1855. FRANCIS STEINMAN, Administrator. a1-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ALLEN, late of the [illegible] deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Aug. 21, 1855. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $2 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the cost of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance; but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—BERGEN HEIGHTS—Situated about 3 miles from the ferry, Jersey City, near the Plank Road to Bergen Point, with a fine view of New-York Bay, and the surrounding scenery. It is so situated that the view can never be obstructed by other buildings. Lot 50 by 200 feet. The house is new, just finishing, 32 feet square with wing; contains 11 rooms, large kitchen with fine range, water fixtures, bath-room, wash-room, and other conveniences. Omnibuses pass near the house. The property would be sold, if applied for immediately, for $5,750; $2,750 may remain on mortgage. Apply to Rev. JOHN GARRETSON, No. 337 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 74. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new 4 story stone front houses, adjoining on south side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Built in a very neat and substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements, and are now ready for occupancy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated No. 375 Bridge-st., built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; dimensions 20 by 40 feet; three stories, basement and attic. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 62 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 50 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Heights—The three story and basement brick house, No. 87 Hicks-st., pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall st. *Ferries*. For price and terms, inquire of McGRATH, TWEED & CO., No. 122 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 125 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 83 East Broadway, first-class house, 3-story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 50 Rose-st.

$45,000.—FOR SALE—Four houses and lots; three on Greenwich-st., 19 by 54 feet; one on Harrison-st., 20 by 54 feet; the whole plot of ground, 54 by 78 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison-sts., in a growing business locality, within three streets of the North River docks, and but a few rods from the Hudson River and New-York & Erie Railroad Depots. Said property is subject to two mortgages of $28,000. The first mortgage on Trinity Church, of $14,000, at 6 per cent., payable in about one year; the second mortgage of $14,000, payable on the day of sale. N. B.—The proceeds of said property, above the $28,000, may lie on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent. Said property will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, the 27th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants' Exchange, if not disposed of before at private sale. A good and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars call on Dr. H. K. ROOT, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Bellville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three-story brick and stone House, with marble mantels in each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 80 by 100 feet. Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 160 Tenth-st., one door east of 3d-av., New-York, or at No. 49 3d-av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 38th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $32,000. $20,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st., near Duane-st.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—One a first-class three-story and basement (with sub-cellar) brick house on 44th-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., second house from Broadway, in a block of eight houses, brown stone, high stoop and basement. Size, 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 4 inches—just completed.

The other, a new first-class three-story English basement brown-stone front house, on 39th-st., north side, between 8th-av. and Broadway, 14 feet by 51, lot 14 feet by 100; is the third house from Broadway, in a block of 12 houses.

Both are finished in the best style, are provided with all the modern improvements, located in agreeable neighborhoods, and are a desirable property. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JAMES MUNSON, Land Office, cor. 42d-st. and 7th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated on Bronx River, 12 miles from the City Hall, and near a depot; together with 20 acres, (some fine building sites,) 2 dwellings, blacksmith shop, barn, &c. The factory is four stories, stone, 80 by 30 feet, and in perfect order, as well as everything connected with it. The water covers 20 acres, from which a large crop of superior ice can be taken. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—Situated at No. 78 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 60 feet front by 80 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 50 feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story high, and fire proof; also 14 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 12 and 14 Laurens-st. NATHAN PECK.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible] given at [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The corner of [illegible] and [illegible] now occupied by [illegible]. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 35 Wall-st. [illegible]

1,300 ACRES OF LAND [illegible] [illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—For a small family, a two or three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts., in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, and for immediate possession. Address, with particulars, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small family until the 1st of May next, [illegible] which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A neat cottage and about an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—From 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, desirably located, on Clinton, near Atlantic-st., having a heater, range and bathing apparatus; only a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. For terms, &c., address Box No. 1,386 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The elegantly situated three-story dwelling, No. 38 [illegible], near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT TO LET—In the village of Mamaroneck, a first-rate stand for business; said premises are a two-story new house, with ample accommodations for a large family. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SMITH, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A large private boarding-house to let and furniture for sale, all new and in good order. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the City, on Union Square, and is now doing a good business. Furniture, $5,000; Rent, $2,500. None but those who can give satisfactory security for rent and cash for furniture need apply by letter to A. L., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—In Clinton Hall, Astor-place, two basement stores; will be leased for a term of years.

TO LET.—A large room on the second floor of Clinton Hall, suitable for church or sociable.

ALSO—Offices.

Apply to the Janitor at the building, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 29 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house, No. 10 State-st., one door from Broadway and Bowling Green, opposite the Battery, suitable for offices or a family residence. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway, or to S. T. NICOLL, No. 8 West-21st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—One of the finest country residences on Staten Island, two miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. For further particulars apply to W. E. POSDICK, No. 9 Beaver-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE—On Broadway between 27th and 28th sts., and 29th and 30th sts., a large run plot of ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwellings next door to stores, on the corner of 27th-st., may be suited for a boarding house. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

STORE TO LET—On North River side, Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar-st., near West, 50 feet front, 65 feet deep, suitable for wholesale grocery, or some extensive establishment, or ship bread bakery; rent $2,500. Apply to BECKWITH & GREENE, No. 155 Greenwich-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE TO LET—No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, together with the furniture and gas fixtures. The house has every convenience, and is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, between Pierrepont and Clark sts. For terms apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway.

WARREN-STREET STORE TO LEASE—A small store on the second block from Broadway, at a low rent. Possession by the 1st of March, if desired. Apply to HORACE GALPEN, No. 48 Warren-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, As-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Lofts, large, well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 183 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot Buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET—Part of the lofts No. 31 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 9 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.—The following persons were this day elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

John Thompson,	V. L. Buxton,
Henry I. Hart,	David E. Mason,
John Bower,	Wm. Radford,
Walter W. Concklin,	Ab'm Fraser,
Wm. M. Fellie,	John Shotwell,
Herman E. Brinkman.	

And for Inspectors of next election: R. J. Hart, J. O. Moore and Wm. Nelson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, John Thompson was unanimously re-elected President of this Bank.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOFF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 25, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. HARE, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. s27, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WEBB, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. jy10 '54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, jy11 '54-law2yW Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible] ADAMS, an individual banker, (Prattsville Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. jy18 '54-law2yW

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the third Monday of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 2 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. FELLIE, }
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
[illegible] B. [illegible], Secretary.

THE PARK BANK.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this Bank will call at the City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday, Feb. 5 and 6, and sign the articles of association, at which time and place the books for subscription will be ready.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. [illegible], 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $[illegible], payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $[illegible] per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $[illegible] per annum, and could easily be made to bring $[illegible]. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. Thus an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. B. MELLER, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., superior custom-made CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of a large first-class cabinet manufacturer, every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale—consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of every variety; rosewood parlor suites are covered in costly moquet, brocade, satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, upholstered, plain and tufted; 10 of the most approved patterns dining tables, mahogany, oak and walnut, with serpentine centres; 30 Gothic, French and cottage bedsteads; latest styles etageres, buffets, sideboards, secretaries, ladies' writing cabinets, highly finished; work tables, solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; card and side ditto with and without marble tops. Also, 6 large writing tables, 4 dozen arm-chairs, etc., stools and cocoa matting, being the furniture of a writing teacher. Also, 7 rosewood piano-fortes, of Lindemann, Gilbert & Co., Glenn, Dowel & Co., and other makers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HYPOTHECATED STOCK.—[illegible] shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $[illegible], will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, grist and saw mills, and other necessary conveniences for engineer and miners, and substantial locks and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to the Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and E. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

ETIENNE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE OF THE SEASON.—Extensive sale of superior custom-made furniture, piano-fortes, &c., &c., at auction, by FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, will be sold, the whole of the large and splendid stock of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, custom made, parlor, dining-room, chamber and other furniture, French plate mirrors, English plated ware, oil-paintings, glass ware, papier mache goods, China vases, &c., &c., also 1 superb rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte, warranted for 3 years. For particulars, see *Herald*. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DECIDED TIME—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, silver plated ware, hair, spring and moss mattresses, iron safes, &c. Commence with 20,000 Havana and German cigars, in lots as desired; 12 dozen shoe blacking, hardware, one superior rosewood piano-forte. Will be sold at 12 o'clock, one large French plate mirror, oval pier oil paintings, on pleasing subjects; coffee urns, tea sets, hot-water table-dishes, sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy and rocking chairs, extension dining tables, rosewood library bookcases, portable desks and work boxes, wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, &c. Must be sold. Not the least unfurbishing.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, rich diamond jewelry, consisting of cluster and single stone diamond brooches, finger rings, ear rings, studs, &c., all set in the latest styles. Also, a line of 18-carat gold hunting case watches, patent levers, Duplex chronometers, &c., with movements of the first quality, made by the most celebrated makers. Also, 18-carat gold vest, fob and guard chains. Also, a line of 18-carat gold, lava and cameo brooches, finger rings, sleeve buttons, studs, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office, No. [illegible], TWO BLACK PONIES—one is six years old and the other is five years old, warranted sound and gentle; have always been driven together, but may be driven singly; 13 hands high, with harness and trappings all in good order. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in [illegible]-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 26 carts, 27 machine carts, 17 sweeping-machines, 5 dirt carts, 3 water carts, 25 cart boxes, 14 cart-box covers, 23 set of cart harness, 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, store No. 20 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1[illegible] Broome-st., the contents of a distillery. Copper kettles, doublers, columns and chargers, copper worms with wooden condensers, wooden tanks, iron boxes for charcoal, copper and tin measures, steam gauge, hydrometers, iron pipes, &c., &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 3d-av. and 85th-st.; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 3d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Will hold regular sales of furniture at their store on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week; consignments of second-hand furniture solicited, advances made when required, and prompt returns in all cases.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, [illegible] for locomotives and other work, from ½ to 4 inches, [illegible] by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—is one of the best brands in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 [illegible] will mix, [illegible], and for all purposes is [illegible] to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—With 125 feet of shafting, pulleys, belting, benches, lathe, saws, &c., to be sold cheap for cash, as it is in the way, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. [illegible] 1st-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, [illegible], yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE, RICHARD DONGAN, } Executors.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 11 CANAL-ST. AND 21 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $[illegible],000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
20 Allegheny County (G. & P.) Bonds	20,000	16,[illegible]
22 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	15,[illegible]
20 Delaware Railroad Bonds	22,700	25,400
20 Pittsburg City Six per cents	20,000	20,400
15 Reading Railroad Bonds	15,[illegible]	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	26,505	[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills receivable	6,934	6,934
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$430,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855. }

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1856.—*The following Statement of the affairs of this Company* on 31st December, 1855, is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums not marked off December 31, 1854		$182,330 28
Premiums received on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855		556,129 67
Total amount of Premiums		$738,459 95
No Policies have been issued by this Company on Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off as earned during the year		$542,7[illegible] 40
Losses, including claims estimated and not yet due; less savings, &c.	$408,050 25	
Deficiency of previous years included and liquidated in the above amount	66,553 46	
Losses for the year	$336,505 89	
Return Premiums	64,063 25	
Reinsurances, Interest, Expenses, Commissions, &c., including bonus on subscription notes	73,562 01	—$474,131 15
Profits for the year 1855		$69,611 34
Amount absorbed in liquidating the deficiency of previous years, as above	$66,553 46	
Remaining Profits	3,057 88	—$69,611 34
The Company have the following Assets:		
Subscription notes for Premiums in advance		$486,106 12
Premium notes and Bills Receivable		170,316 97
Cash in Bank		87,960 94
Sundry Salvage, Reinsurance, and other claims due the Company		46,679 17
Total Assets		$691,065 20

By order of the Board,
EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. W. DIBBLEE,	HENRY ROBINSON,
THOMAS TILESTON,	EDWARD ROWE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
PAUL ALDEN,	*FRANCIS SKIDDY,*
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	A. W. WHIPPLE,
E. J. BLYDENBURGH,	J. BRAMWELL,
EBEN B. CROCKER,	PETER A. H. RENAULD,
ABM. C. BELL,	E. J. BROWN,
JAMES CHAMBERS,	BERTRAND CLOVER,
GEO. M. CLEARMAN,	*J. A. LELAND,*
L. B. WYMAN,	A. D. FENTON,
JNO. FARRELL,	DAVID OGDEN,
B. A. MUMFORD,	B. C. MORRIS,
WM. A. SALE, Jr.,	S. DE AGREDA,
WM. T. FROST,	JAMES S. HYDE,
L. D. COMAN,	N. L. McCREADY,
SILAS K. EVERETT,	J. COHEN, Jr.,
JOHN P. PAULISON,	BENJ. SALTER, Jr.,
FREDK. G. SWAN,	THEODORE PERRY,
CHAUNCEY D. HURD,	CHAS. C. DUNCAN,
GEO. C. STONE,	JNO. P. BALLARD.

W. W. DIBBLEE, President.
JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President.
B. C. MORRIS, 2d Vice-President.
EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 86. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

Jan. 29, 1856.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 15 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin	$1[illegible]
Second Cabin	1[illegible]
Steerage	[illegible]

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-Green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to Carthagena, New-Granada, from Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin to Carthagena, $80; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $60; Steerage to Carthagena, $4[illegible].

For passage, apply immediately to WM. R. ROLLO & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. 102 [illegible]-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of [illegible]. Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.

SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or exposure to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Guide and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack nostrum—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the *diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay*. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; OR, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 518 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady. [illegible]. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and cheapest remedy before the public is DR. HARDY'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. [illegible] Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT'S—No. [illegible]-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 20th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.

Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 268 Hudson-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Through tickets to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Lima, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M., for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—to commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued. EMIGRANT LINES, At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual. IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $3[illegible].

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the New Central Park, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses, by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GEO. R. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Hon. IRAM E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. SWEENY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 105 and 108 Plymouth-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 3, 1855.

PHILIP McENTEE, PATRICK CASSIDY, } Executors.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28.......1855	Saturday, Dec. 1.......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12.......1855	Saturday, Dec. 15.......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26.......1855	Saturday, Dec. 29.......1855
Saturday, Jan. 5.......1856	Saturday, Jan. 12.......1856
Saturday, Jan. 19.......1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23.......1856
Saturday, Feb. 2.......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6.......1856
Saturday, Feb. 16.......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20.......1856
Saturday, Mar. 1.......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5.......1856
Saturday, Mar. 15.......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19.......1856
Saturday, Mar. 29.......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2.......1856
Saturday, Apr. 12.......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16.......1856
Saturday, Apr. 26.......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30.......1856
Saturday, May 10.......1856	Wednesday, May 14.......1856
Saturday, May 24.......1856	Wednesday, May 28.......1856
	Wednesday, June 11.......1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Little, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston	Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH....Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday.
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTEN, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin	$120
Price of Passage—Second Cabin	75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Africa*, NEIL SHANNON, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth of February, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ A. M. The *Persia* will sail on the 20th February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the *payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall* be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gansevoort R. Lamer,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, } Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. payable on and after the 1st *FEBRUARY* next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—No. 70 Beaver-st.—The interest coupons due Feb. 10, on the bonds of the city of Racine, Wisconsin, given in aid of the construction of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The interest coupons on certificates of loan of the above Company, due 1st of February, 1856, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of said coupons.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 266 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 34 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over all other American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign makes. [illegible] with confidence [illegible] purity of this Paint, which will be found to combine in itself [illegible] body and uniform whiteness. Orders and [illegible] arranged for [illegible].

JAMES S. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the New Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE R. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: [illegible] the Third-avenue, on the southeast by [illegible] the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, [illegible] by the centre line of the block between Sixty-[illegible] street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that district of land bounded on the southeast by the [illegible] line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

GEO. R. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the [illegible] to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second story, Room [illegible]) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the [illegible] the East River, and the easterly line or side of the [illegible] and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of [illegible] 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, F. G. HOWARD, J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—City and County of New-York.—BARTOLOYE [illegible] & CO. against DENNIS HARRIS, THEODORE C. FOOTE and DANIEL D. FOOTE and [illegible].—Summons for relief.—To DENNIS HARRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 15 Exchange-place, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, in her own right and as [illegible] of Samuel Swan, Daniel Godwin, Charles H. Swan, [illegible] Ann Swan, Alfred F. Swan, John Swan, and [illegible] his wife, Silas Constant and Caroline [illegible] his wife, *R. Waller, George Chesterman, Thomas D. [illegible]*, Smith, Charles Nesbit, George W. Miller, John [illegible], William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, [illegible], son, Joseph Olive, Francis B. Morgan, [illegible].—To JOHN SWAN, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 8, 1855. RICHARD WYNKOOP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N.B.—The summons and complaint were filed Dec. 7, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and transhipments, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties pursuing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co., [illegible] NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1856, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchanges will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchange are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action wherein [illegible], Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD first mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD first mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE [illegible] CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at [illegible] P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—[illegible] commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by T. O. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., [illegible].

WANTED.—[illegible] and Peck & Co. and [illegible] suspended paper [illegible]. Apply to [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of Councilman Dickson.

Mr. [illegible] Dickson, who was at the last election chosen a Councilman from the Sixteenth [illegible], died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. His death was the result of injuries received last [illegible] morning, by an accidental collision between [illegible] and Ladder Company, No. 14, (of which he was Foreman,) and Engine Company, No. [illegible], at [illegible] of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. An inquest on the body was held by Coroner Perry. [illegible] was shown, by the evidence [illegible] to have been unavoidable and purely accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. Mr. Dickson was a native of New-York, [illegible] was twenty-four years of age.

The Fire Department.

The Councilmen Committee on the Fire Department met last evening at 4 o'clock, at the City Library, a full Committee being present. An appropriation was voted to cover certain repairs to the [illegible] of Hose Company No. 10. It was also voted [illegible] a location in Theatre-alley to Hose Company No. 56. The latter Company, it was stated, was [illegible] over two months since, and was waiting a [illegible] preparatory to entering upon fire duties.

After adjournment, the Committee went to Firemen's Hall to meet with the Board of Fire Commissioners for conference, in accordance with a resolution passed Jan. 14, relative to an ordinance then [illegible], calling for a reorganization of the Fire Department. This ordinance differs from the present ordinance in no essential particular, except that it [illegible] sixteen Assistant Engineers instead of ten, and their election to be for five years instead of three years.

The Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last night at their rooms in the University, when an interesting paper on "The [illegible]" was read to an [illegible] audience, by Henry C. Van Schaack, Esq., [illegible], N. Y.

The Contested Seat—Alderman Drake Triumphant.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas [illegible], contesting the seat of Alderman Drake, from the Twenty-second Ward, has decided to award the seat to Alderman Drake, the present incumbent. The Committee will probably present their report on Thursday night.

Locomotive Disabled.

The intense cold weather of the past few weeks has had a disastrous effect on the running gear of [illegible], producing, however, more inconvenience than damage. Jack Frost has penetrated the driving wheel tires and connecting-rods of locomotives, [illegible] the former and snapping the latter without ceremony. On the Erie Road as many as four [illegible] locomotives have given out in a single day, [illegible] on the Hudson the average has been one daily.

French Carnival Ball.

The twelfth Ball of the Friends of Gaiety—better known in the French phraseology as *Des Amis [illegible]*—took place last night at Tammany Hall, [illegible] a most brilliant and gay season it was. Being commemorative of *Mardi Gras*, as the present occasion was, universal hilarity, as is well known, attends the celebration. The costumes for French [illegible] balls were more than ordinarily diverse [illegible]. In the variety of grotesque characters no ball of the season affords a comparison. Music and the dance and gaiety reigned supreme till a late hour.

A Man Overboard.

On Saturday night last a watchman, name not [illegible], on board the ship *Adriana*, at the mouth [illegible], fell in between the vessel and [illegible]. He was rescued by Capt. Bartlett, of [illegible], and Benjamin Snow, a man belonging [illegible]. The man was [illegible] for half an [illegible] more than an hour of rubbing, [illegible] and stimulating before he recovered sufficiently to move himself. His limbs were much [illegible] he would not have lived three minutes longer in the water.

Before Mayor Wood sends all his unemployed [illegible] to Long Island to build that line of strong defences against invaders, wouldn't it be [illegible] to have the slippery walks in the Park ashed [illegible] protection of pedestrians, and the gutters [illegible] the Park cut, for consistency's sake?

The following gentlemen were sworn into office, yesterday, at the City Hall, by Mayor Wood: [illegible] Ward, Superintendent of Roads, in the Department of Repairs and Supplies. [illegible] F. Oakley and Wm. A. Dooley as Assessors, and [illegible] B. Chase as Superintendent of Wharves, [illegible], in the Street Commissioner's office.

The rumor is that Gov. Clark ordered the [illegible] of Major Cooke void, alleging that the [illegible] Inspectors are amenable to no authority [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia. [illegible] the order is not promulgated here, nor the [illegible] from arrest. Who will write a brief [illegible] of explanation?

The New-York Medical Journals for February are all out punctually. Braithwaite's *Retrospect*—the best of authority—confesses that our medical journals are running a hard race now with the European, and intimates that those old fogies must speed back to their laurels.

The second of the series of Dr. Edward H. Parker's Lectures was delivered Monday evening, at the New-York Medical College. The subject was "The general uses of cells in plants, and their contents in flowers, leaves, trunk and root."

By a late act of Congress, Surgeons in the Army have the rank of Majors, and Assistant Surgeons that of Captains. That is right. But how is the pay? accordingly?

A proclamation from "Veteran" head-quarters calls upon all the heroes of 1812 to repair to Albany on the 22d February, to take part in the proceedings of the corps on that day.

Lieut. Col. McCann has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 75th Regiment. Capt. Minton has been chosen a Major in the same.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 7 to 16.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 143, 264, 269, 165, 166, [illegible], 1034, 164, 197, 168, 147, 167½, 159, 1160, 48½, 79, 81, 104, 130, 206, 34, 4.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 11, 18, 20, [illegible], 14, 35 to 65, 68, 86, 87.

Superior Court.—Nos. 398, 453, 548, 437, 480, [illegible], 576, 578, 568, 592, 594, 596 to 600, 602 to 604, 599, [illegible], 602, 360, 551, 499, 604 to 606, 608 to 610.

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 109, 101, 115, 108, 194, [illegible], 163, 168, 165, 172, 173, 162, 216, 217, 213. Part II.—Nos. 69, 94, 129, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 148, 155, 154, [illegible], 101, 174, 158.

[Advertisement.]

Wet Goods.—S. & M. E. Towle & Co. have received from Auction another large invoice of Linen Goods, saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and will offer this day 300 pieces Linen Damasks, [illegible] worth 6s. to 10s. a yard; 2,000 [illegible] and [illegible] napkins at 12s. a dozen, [illegible] 1,000 dozen Huckaback towels 12s. a [illegible]. Also 200 toilet quilts at $1 each, worth $2 50. Goods warranted perfect with the exception of being wet and slightly soiled. Hotel and housekeepers will find it to their advantage to examine these goods, as they are offered at much less than cost of importation.

Gothenham Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

Copartnership.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name of [illegible], Crossman & Co., for the manufacture [illegible] of every description of Gold and Silver Pen [illegible], including the celebrated "Lowndes Patent."

Wm. M. Williams,
John A. Crossman,
Jacob A. Lowndes.

No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]—Great Reduction.—The subscriber [illegible] this day [illegible]. A choice of [illegible]

and No. 217 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Street Lights, 138 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 4th page.

[Advertisement.]

Hulls & Stephens's Celebrated Dandelion Coffee.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 473 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. Foster, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and Hiram Dixon, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment, the grand external remedy. Rubbed on the skin, it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The South Brooklyn Stabbing Affray.

The investigation of this affair was continued yesterday in Brooklyn before Coroner Redding and a Jury. Four additional witnesses were examined, but their testimony showed no light upon the case. The person who used the knife has not been identified. Adjourned to 2 o'clock this day.

Economical.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on some of their stage sleighs, employ but one man, who drives the horses and collects the fares; this is done by giving the reins to some accommodating passenger for a short time.

NEW-JERSEY.

Re-Election of Alderman Tyrrell.

The Special Election in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Samuel B. Tyrrell from the Board about two weeks ago, took place yesterday. He was expelled upon the charge of having acted corruptly officially, with reference to liquor licenses. The belief that he was not guilty was extensively entertained, and he was renominated. There were 364 votes cast, of which Samuel B. Tyrrell received 209; being a majority of 45 over Seneca Algee, his opponent. Nine scattering votes were cast.

There was a light vote polled. Considerable interest was shown, and several slight collisions occurred between native and foreign born citizens, in which the latter, in each instance, seemed to be worsted. The police, however, promptly quieted the disorderly ones.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank

M. B. Bramhall, A. O. Zabriskie, Andrew Clark, M. Lienau, Charles Clark, D. S. Manners, J. H. Gautier, S. Alossen, S. Griffing, Selah Hill, and Louis H. Cobb. Mr. Bramhall has been elected its President.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, Mr. Benjamin F. Chamberlain, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Julia M. Warren, of Troy, N. Y.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Mattison, Mr. Platt B. Reed to Miss Laurinda Finning, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Jane F., wife of Archibald Bradshaw, and daughter of Joseph and Lydia Jenkins, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 313 8th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. Phebe Gouge, widow of the late Thomas Gouge, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Mr. Roe Lockwood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her son, Samuel G. Smith, No. 10 Madison square, East 23d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, of scarlet fever, Edwin Isaac, only child of Nelson and Mary Louisa Newton, aged 7 years and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 195 Bleecker-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, of congestion of the brain, Henry Dougherty, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, those of his brother, Nathaniel, and of his brother-in-law, N. S. Burt, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 Franklin-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, Col. James Duff, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, Dominicus Lit, aged 65 years, 4 months and 17 days.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, on 1st-av., near 30th-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery for interment, on Thursday morning.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of R. W. Horn, aged 4 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 413 10th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, of consumption, John Henry Grigg, son of Rev. John Grigg, of Port Jervis, N. Y., in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited (without further invitation) to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, where the funeral services will be performed.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., Robert S. Dixon, of injuries received while going to a fire on the morning of the 25th of December last.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., suddenly, of disease of the heart, Francis Wheeler Merian, aged 37 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Eben., are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 150 Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Ida, eldest daughter of Silas H. and Angeline Crowell, aged 8 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 DeKalb-av.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 2, Jane Matilda, wife of Langham Judd, and sister of Thomas N. Rooker, in the 36th year of her age.

At Suffield, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, suddenly, Mr. Eli Rising, aged 76 years.

Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

At Tarrytown, Westchester Co., on Monday, Feb. 4, Mary Freda, infant daughter of Elizabeth Stone and Wm. A. Wilkey.

At North Attleborough, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 1, Ellen Ryker, wife of Henry A. Ryker, aged 29 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, James V. Ryker, No. 73 Charlton-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, Robert Shrewell, infant son of Henry J. and Eliza A. Cullen, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Clinton and Montague sts.

At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb. 3, Henry Davis, youngest son of George A. and Mary C. Leavitt, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York. Boat leaves New-York from foot of Whitehall-st.; returning, leaves Vanderbilt's Landing at 4 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 5.

$3,000 Tennes. 6s, '90	95	150 Erie Railroad....s3	58¼
1,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	500 do	[illegible]
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	108½	500 do....b60	58½
500 do	108	700 do	58½
5,000 Missouri 6s	85½	200 do....b60	54
1,000 N. Y. 5s, '65	101	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs	81	50 do	[illegible]
4,000 do....b60	81½	200 do	[illegible]
15,000 Erie Bs of '75....b90	88	100 do	[illegible]
2,500 do	87½	100 do....s10	58½
11,000 do	87½	100 Harlem R. R....b60	19
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bds	88	400 do	17½
1,500 N. Ind'a Bds. 1863	79½	400 do....b60	19½
[illegible] Ill. C. R.R. Bds....s3	88½	65 Harlem Preferred	39
10,000 do....b8	88½	50 Long Island R. R	[illegible]
11,000 do	88½	300 do....s15	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do....b60	[illegible]
5,000 do....s3	[illegible]	100 do....b4m	[illegible]
5,000 do....s3	88½	35 N. H. & Hart'd R. R.	126
1,000 Ill. C'l Bds w. priv	87	100 Reading R. R....b6	87½
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	300 do	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Sb. Bs	81	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	108	300 do	[illegible]
12 Bk. of N. America	102½	300 do	[illegible]
10 Hanover Bank	92½	500 do	[illegible]
4 Corn Ex. Bk. ex. div	100½	100 do....b60	88
[illegible] Ocean Bank	90	100 do....s30	87½
[illegible] D. & H. Can. Co	[illegible]	[illegible] Hudson R. R. R	[illegible]
[illegible] Chiriqui Coal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Clev. C. & Cin	[illegible]	100 do....s3	93
100 Penn. Coal Co	101½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	74½
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
50 Cumb. Coal Co....s3	23½	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do....s3	23½	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 Canton Co....s3	23½	[illegible] do....b10	75
100 do....b60	23	100 do	75
100 N. Y. Cent. RR.. s3	90	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R. s3	[illegible]
50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	108½	25 do	89¼
100 do	110	105 Panama R. R	100½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$10,000 C. & Miss. R.R. East Div. 1st m. int. add. 60
2,000 C. & Miss. R.R. East Div. 2d m. int. add. 36
6,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R. R. 1 m. int. add. 64
5,000 Chic. & Miss. R R. Incomes, 10s int. add. 36
3 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 93½

SECOND BOARD.

6 Continental Bank	95	300 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	91½
300 Flor. & Key. [illegible]....b60	[illegible]	50 Panama Railroad	100½
50 Nicar. Trans. Co. b10	21½	50 do	100½
100 do....b10	21½	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74½
100 do	21½	300 do	74½
100 do....b60	21½	100 Canton Company	22½
50 do....b10	21½	100 Erie Railroad	58½
50 do	21½	200 do	58¾
100 do....b10	21½	200 do....b60	58½
50 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R. b3	89	150 do	58¼
100 Cumb'd Coal Co. b8	23½	150 do	58½
150 Reading Railroad	87½	100 do....b60	58¼
100 do....b8	87½	100 do....s3	58¼
200 do....b60	87½	200 Ill. Central Railr'd	96
500 do....b30	87½	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110

Tuesday, Feb. 5—P. M.

The firmness in London Exchange, noticed yesterday, continued to-day, and the principal sales, bankers' signatures, were at 108⅝ ₩ cent. Late in the day, one or two of the leading houses demanded 108¾, though this was not paid to any extent. On France and the North of Europe the demand was moderate, at last week's quotations. One or two moderate parcels of Bullion will go by the steamer to-morrow, altogether about $300,000. The Money Market continues easy for demand loans; Discounts outside of Bank, 8@10 ₩ cent. There is a good degree of confidence in Stocks and Cotton, with heavy sales of the former at the Brokers' Board. State and Railway Bonds are firm, and the improvement since the receipt of the last Foreign news is from 2 to 2½ ₩ cent. There was a further advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Southern Michigan shares to-day, and of 1¼ in Cleveland and Toledo. The movement in Reading was also a strong one, the cash price reaching 88 ₩ cent., or 3¼ advance since Thursday last. The last price of Erie was 58¼, which is a fraction lower than on Monday, though the price is still 2 ₩ cent. dearer than last week. Large sales of New-York Central shares were made, at 90 ₩ cent. for the reopening of the transfers. At the afternoon Board there was less buoyancy in prices, and the general market closed a little tame. The operators in Nicaragua Transit yielded to-day to a decline of full 2 ₩ cent.; for what particular cause was not understood in the Street. There were one or two bold sellers at the morning session of the Brokers, who supplied the market profusely. The last price was 21⅝ ₩ cent.

We annex, for our steamer's report to-morrow, the following quotations for a number of the leading Bonds and Shares, which are known to and dealt in in England and on the Continent, from the carefully corrected circular of Messrs. De Coppett & Co., of this date, and the Stock sales of the day at the Brokers' Board. The advance, as already stated, is very decided since our previous European list, chiefly from Friday morning last, when the *Arabia's* advices were first made public. Mr. Thompson holds the remainder of his new State 5 ₩ cent. loan at 105 ₩ cent. It was taken at the close of December at an average of 101.

New-York 6s, 1873	117½	Hudson, 1st mort	96
New-York 5s, 1874	105	Hudson Convertibles	64½
Penn. 5s, ord	85	Illinois Centrals	88½
Penn. coupon	87½	Illinois Free Lands	85½
Kentucky	100	Gal. and Chic., 2d m.	88½
Tennessee	95	Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	101
Virginia	94½	South. Mich. 7s, 1860	97½
Indiana	83½	Panama 7s	100
Illinois, 1847	105	Ohio and Penn. Inc.	80½
Louisiana	88	Penn. Central 6s	88½
Missouri	85	Reading 6s, 1870	85½
California	86	N. Y. Central shares	90
Ohio, 1875	110	Erie shares	58¼
Ohio, 1860	108½	Illinois Central	96
N. Y. City 5s, long	101½	Galena	110
Philadelphia	89½	Michigan Central	90
Baltimore	97½	Michigan Southern	91¼
Cincinnati	88½	Panama	100½
Chicago	101½	Reading	87½
Louisville	79	Toledo	75
Milwaukee	81½	Hudson	30½
Pittsburg	76	Milwaukee	88½
St. Louis	79	Ohio Trust	92
Sacramento	78	Delaware and Hud.	121
San Francisco	88	Penn. Coal	101½
N. Y. Central 7s	100½	Bills on London	108½
N. Y. Central 6s	86½	Paris	5.23¾
Erie, 1868	92	Bremen	79
Erie, 1875	87½	Hamburg	36
Erie, 1864	84	Frankfort	41

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.

Construction Mortgage Bonds on Road and 2,000,000 acres		$17,000,000
Free Land Bonds on 345,000 acres		3,000,000
Shares 129,850, 20 ₩ cent. assessed		2,585,120
Total Construction to date		$22,585,120
Business of 1855—Gross receipts of Road	$1,512,118	
Interest Land sales, cash	319,014	
		$1,661,132
On basis of 50 ₩ cent. increase, say		2,850,000
Business of 1856—Gross receipts of Road	$2,500,000	
Interest Land sales	350,000	
Total	$2,850,000	
Operating Road	1,250,000	
		$1,600,000
Interest—$13,000,000 Construction Bonds at 7 ₩ cent.	$910,000	
$4,000,000 at 6 ₩ cent.	240,000	
$3,000,000 Free Lands at 7 ₩ cent.	210,000	
		$1,360,000
Leaving for Contingencies		$240,000

The reserved means of the Company are 40,744 shares of the Stock, 20 ₩ cent. assessments, and the future assessments on the entire capital of 170,000 shares: applicable to the completion of 77 miles Chicago branch, already graded and the grading paid for, and such additional assessments as the whole line may require within the time prescribed by the Charter, March 1857, for completion. The increase of traffic for 1856 here estimated is $500,000 below the current estimates made up by the friends of the work in Illinois, which reach three instead of two and a half millions.

The *Journal of Commerce* is discussing Bank Reform. The complaint made by one of its financial correspondents is of too many new City Banks and too little Specie in most of them. His remedy is a uniform *ratio* of 20 ₩ cent. in Specie to the Loans and Discounts. The editor suggests the further remedy of the abolition of small notes and of the usury laws.

The inadequacy of the Specie basis in the aggregate City Bank movement being conceded, the question is narrowed down to the class of Bankers by whom it should be enlarged. If there be present inequality in carrying the ten or twelve millions reserve, the proportion thrown upon the old Wall-street Banks being thought unjust, of course such inequality would be increased if the additional eight millions—to raise the basis to twenty millions—should be imposed upon them. But the injustice is not admitted, and is certainly not very clear. The remedy, whether it be to diminish the number, by consolidating the Capitals of the Banks under the general law, or by imposing the uniform ratio of 20 ₩ cent. to Loans would only reverse the hardship by transferring it to the larger class of Banks—we mean in number—on Broadway, in the Bowery, and up town, whose business is not of that nature which demands the use of much Specie. The conservation of Banking, we should say, consists not in watching one's neighbors, to see whether, without regard to the Specie wants of their customers, they keep exactly an even proportion, but in maintaining the right proportion at home. Take, as examples, the Merchants', and the Butchers' and Drovers',—one in Wall-street, doing a heavy deposit business with Importers, Foreign Exchange dealers, Southern Bankers, and one or more Bullion Brokers. The Loans and Discounts are $8,573,000; the 20 ₩ cent. ratio would be in Specie $1,714,600. But the Bank very properly carries $1,167,600. Looking to the class of depositors, who, on a free importation of Goods and an adverse Exchange, make large and frequent requisitions for Gold or Bullion, the sum should not be less, but rather more, if anything, even on the general $12,000,000 basis. And if this is to be raised to $20,000,000, we do not see but that a due proportion of the addition should be imposed. The same remark applies to the Bank of Commerce and several others that carry a liberal sum of Specie. The Commerce has a discount line of $8,601,000, much of it the Importing merchants, who make continual drafts for Gold for Custom Duties. The 20 ₩ cent. ratio would be $1,720,000. The present reserve is $1,014,000. On the other hand, the Butchers and Drovers', with a class of moderate or small depositors, engaged in supplying the family and hotel markets; in shop-keeping in and near the Bowery, and in building or manufacturing in a small way, has a Discount line of $1,347,000. The 20 ₩ cent. ratio would demand $269,400. The Bank carries $100,900. The Specie deposited at their counter, in the daily business, is more than double the wants of their customers. The balances of the Bank at the Clearing House, either way, do not run on an average over $20,000 a day on a gross deposit line of $973,000. The balances of the Merchants' Bank on a gross deposit of $4,341,000 surge, to and fro, at the rate of hundreds of thousands daily—necessarily so, because the clearances or exchanges of a concern, having such a class of depositors, checking and depositing heavily every day, are immense. The parallel is drawn in no invidious spirit, but to illustrate the fallacy of a uniform ratio as applied to Loans and Discounts. If such a ratio be proposed for the actual undrawn or net deposits of the Banks, after the morning exchanges, as indicative at the Clearing House, the rule would be more reasonable, but even then not altogether just.

The reform which would consolidate the number of the City Banks and abolish small notes is simply impracticable—the one being at war with the essential spirit of the General Banking Law; the other not demanded by popular sentiment or likely to be entertained by the Legislature. The Banking Law recognizes no chartered monopoly or overshadowing money power in the State. It is the reverse in purpose and meaning—to authorize limited partnership in the business of banking, under rule, the same as in merchandising. The banking firms are constituted Banking Associations. The competition essentially and entirely free. Whether right or wrong, it is the settled policy of the State. Aside from this, we do not see that it would be desirable to consolidate capital and numbers in this City. A Bank of Commerce with twenty, or a Merchants' Bank with ten millions, would be quite as objectionable, not to say more so, *in every point of view*, as forty Banks with $250,000 or $500,000 each. One of these concerns, with its present ample capital, declines to supply its pro rata to the local currency, for fear of incurring the personal responsibility clause of the Constitution. The Banks which its reforming friends would displace *do* furnish a currency under the full responsibilities of the Constitution and in strict adherence to the Banking Law.

The multiplication of City Banks from 1851 to 1853 was regarded with some apprehension. Some of them were undoubtedly insecure in capital and management, and have been swept away by sounder competition. Others were believed to be uncalled for by the wants or convenience of the neighborhoods in which they were located. A reasonable experience of five years has tested this point. Public opinion has gradually but surely changed in their favor, and as the case now stands, with free-trade among the heavy men in and about Wall-street, and the most liberal discount favors to the Foreign commercial interest, it seems but fair that free banking should be extended to the Domestic shop-keeper, the mechanic and the manufacturer up-town. Why this should be denied when free-trade in money by the abolition of the usury laws is so earnestly prayed for by the Chamber of Commerce, we leave others to discuss, not being able to appreciate the necessary connexion between Bank Reform and the Usury question.

At the annual election for Directors of the Continental Bank on the 4th inst. the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Charles H. Marshall, David Lane, Theodore Mac Namee, Charles F. Dambmann, Uriel A. Murdock, James Bryce, George A. Townsend, Charles Ely, Asa S. Porter, Paul Alden, John T. Agnew, Simeon B. Chittenden, Nehemiah Knight, Elisha E. Morgan, Frederic C. Gebhard, John D. Jones, William T. Hooker. At a meeting of the Board of Directors this day, William T. Hooker, late Cashier, was elected President, Charles H. Marshall reëlected Vice-President, and Benjamin F. Warren, late of the Chicopee Bank of Springfield, Mass., was made Cashier. The latter brings to the post a valuable experience in banking, and the highest credentials for ability and integrity.

The semi-annual coupons due on the 1st day of February, inst., on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the payment of which has been delayed a few days, are now in course of payment at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. The delay was in consequence of a sudden change of officers in the Company and the want of prompt attention to the importance of providing the interest in advance.

The old City Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly Dividend of $15 ₩ share, payable on or after 13th inst. The New-York Life and Trust Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The capital of the new Park Bank, of $2,000,000, has been filled up, and notice given that the articles of association are ready for the signatures of the subscribers to-day. The Citizens' Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on or after 12th inst. The New-York Fire and Marine Company a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Pennsylvania Coal Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., on or after 18th inst.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $123,070; paid $22,678, and held at the close a balance of $1,824,388.

The following extract translated from the Continental Circular of this date, of Messrs. Marie & Kanz takes a less favorable view of the impression made by the last news from Europe than heretofore presented:

"During the three days following our last advices of the 28th inst. Stocks were weakened and extremely inactive; the good effects of the improved state of the Money market being outweighed by general apprehensions of unfavorable intelligence to be received per *Arabia*. But on the 1st inst. the unlooked for news was received by telegraph from Halifax, that Russia had accepted the ultimatum of the Allies, and that Consols which had left off at 88 on the departure of the previous steamer, had risen in consequence to 89¾. These advices caused an immediate advance in Stocks, and the various speculative securities have since then been largely dealt in; but the rise here is far from being equal to the movements reported in the French and English Funds. The pacific advices have been received here with much reserve, and the greater number incline to the opinion that a hard campaign will have to be gone through to enable the Allies to dictate the terms of an enduring peace. The market closes weak in consequence of the rise in Exchange."

The Legislative Committee of the Georgia Legislature have reported the following resolutions relative to the Atlanta Bank, of that State:

1. That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of said Bank forfeited, for a violation of the provisions, as contained in the 16th section of said charter.

2. That the Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit be instructed and required to institute such legal proceedings against said Bank, as may be necessary and proper, for the purpose of having the charter of said Bank adjudged forfeited, and the privileges and franchises thereby granted returned to the State.

3. That the Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit be instructed and required to institute prosecutions, on the criminal side of the Superior Court of Fulton County, against George Smith, as Director, and S. C. [illegible], President, and J. R. Valentine, Cashier, of said Bank, for a violation of the 27th section of the 6th division of the Penal Code, and that he use [illegible] means and take such steps as may be legal and proper, to cause such persons to be brought to trial and punishment.

READING RAILROAD—1849 TO 1855.

	Cost.	Tonnage.	Gross Revenue.	Nett Revenue.
1849..	$16,055,609	1,108,008	$1,962,530	$ 991,877
1852..	17,141,967	1,792,269	2,499,098	1,191,457
1853..	17,903,019	1,789,783	2,685,287	1,335,478
1854..	18,464,114	2,232,674	3,751,140	2,010,426
1855..	19,004,190	2,900,667	4,321,738	2,598,916

Increase since 1849, cost 16 41 ₩ cent.; tonnage 143½ ₩ cent.; gross revenue, 129½ ₩ cent.; nett revenue, 137½ ₩ cent.

The January receipts of the Southern Michigan Road amount to $151,000, against $120,000 same month last year.

The *Africa*, of the Cunard line, is the steamer to sail to-morrow, direct from this port. The succeeding packet is the new steamer *Fulton*, of the New-York and Havre line.

A somewhat fabulous story about the extent of ice, and close of navigation in the Lower Mississippi River, has been going the rounds of the press. Passengers have just arrived here from Memphis, *via* Cairo, and report that navigation is not closed. Telegraphic advices of like import have been received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

There is considerable interest felt about the relative speed of the *Pacific* and the new Cunarder *Persia*, for Winter service, to be tested in a few days by the arrival of both steamers at this port. The former left Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 23; the latter, on Saturday, Jan. 26. The *Pacific* is fully due. If the *Persia* is to be an eight-day steamer, she should be along soon also.

The Southern Michigan Railroad—"Switchman" and "Anti-Humbug."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An earnest, but not very skillful, partisan of the Michigan Central Railroad, who subscribes himself sometimes "Switchman," and sometimes "Anti-Humbug," has on several occasions of late made his appearance in your columns. His object is to exalt the Central Road, and the mode he has chosen to attempt the execution of his purpose is to decry the Michigan Southern. He is believed to be the same far-seeing individual who, years ago, in a fit of prophetic inspiration, predicted that the Southern Road never would be built, and that it could not pay expenses if it were! Yet it has not only been built, but paid in dividends to its stockholders *over twelve per cent. per annum*. No work in the country has secured a more profitable business, and none is more certain of a prosperous future. One of the best evidences of its success is the earnest endeavor of rival interests to damage it by misrepresentations, such as "Switchman" takes pleasure in laying before the public.

Among other attempts to disparage the Southern, he enumerates what he styles its "branches," claiming that they are all unprofitable—a burden upon the Company. One of these is the "Goshen Branch," in respect to which it is enough to say that, instead of being what "Switchman" represents, it will constitute, when finished, an important portion of the *main line* between Toledo and Chicago. It will lie in the shortest route, and the through travel will chiefly pass over it.

The present Road, running, as it does, through a rich district of Southern Michigan, and being in much of its extent further from the "Goshen Branch" than from the Central, will command a large and increasing local business.

The special cause of uneasiness with "Switchman" is evidently "the road from Toledo to Detroit." He disapproves of such a road entirely. Nor is this strange. No Central man could be expected to feel otherwise. All the other "branches" are arrayed in his communication to give this the benefit of an unfavorable classification. They are all bad, forsooth, but this is the worst!

"Switchman" is misled by his feelings. The road from Toledo to Detroit is not "a branch," but a component part of the main line. It gives the Southern a terminus at Detroit, putting it in communication with the Railroad through Canada, and the steamboat lines at that point. Is "Switchman" *really* afraid that this will injure the Southern Road? If so, let him dismiss his apprehensions and be happy. He calls it a "*projected*" branch. It is not merely projected, but *undertaken*. The whole is agreed to be built, and will be completed by next October. A portion is under contract, (the work being commenced,) at $7,000 per mile, exclusive of iron, and the remainder will be built at the same price.

No such difficulties exist at Chicago as "Switchman" describes. The depôt of the Michigan Southern is very commodiously located—as much so as any other depôt in that city, while the entire line of the Road, instead of standing in need of extra expenditures, is in better condition than any other at the West.

At Toledo, the depôt accommodations are of the best description, all the disadvantages under which the Road formerly labored, in this respect, having been completely obviated. Indeed, through its entire extent, the Southern is in the best order, comparing favorably with the Central, or any other Western Road; and it challenges investigation.

The zeal with which "Switchman" denounces the Detroit and Toledo connection, is quite suspicious. It is impossible not to think that, if the "policy" of its construction were as "doubtful" as he would have us believe, his antipathy to the project would be far less violent. At least, he would not find it necessary to make, as he does, an unfounded statement in regard to "exclusive ticket and freight arrangements" between the Central and Canada Road. No exclusive arrangements exist. By a recent understanding and agreement between the Great Western Railway and the Michigan Southern, the latter is to enjoy equal facilities, in every respect, with the Central. "Switchman" has, therefore, fallen into a grave error. Both roads are to stand upon an equal footing, so far as "ticket and freight arrangements" are concerned—but with this decisive advantage on the side of the Southern, that the distance between Detroit and Chicago will be *seven miles less* by the Southern than by the Central Road. And this, notwithstanding the assertion by "Switchman" that "the distance cannot be less than that by the Michigan Central"—an error which the traveling public will take care to avoid.

The extension of the main line of the Southern to Detroit does not now for the first time alarm the Central interest. It has been dreaded for years. The officers and agents of the Central have omitted no efforts to prevent the Legislature of Michigan from granting to the Southern the liberty to construct such extension. Up to the late session such efforts had always been successful. A charter was refused, over and over again. But at length a general railroad law was passed, and under its authority the road from Toledo to Detroit will be built.

It will prove to be a self-sustaining road. Detroit has long needed an outlet to the South. Several lines of steamers ply between that city and the ports on the southern shore of Lake Erie, doing a large freight and passenger business, which will mainly go by Toledo over the new road. Aside, therefore, from the through business between Chicago and Detroit, the Toledo "branch" will be profitable. But its chief importance is due to its connection with the Michigan Southern—the travel and traffic of which it cannot fail materially to increase. Hence arises the hostility with which the Central has always regarded the project, and hence the croaking of "Switchman."

The day has long since gone by in which rival interests could reasonably hope to damage the Michigan Southern. Its position makes it a necessary part of the shortest and best line of railway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River. Its business, already more remunerative than that of any competitor, is destined to a steady and large increase. Its returns to its stockholders have exceeded those of any other road. From the Central it has nothing new to fear. Having surmounted its opposition to the construction of a Detroit terminus, and possessing a shorter and better route to Chicago, the Southern is secure against all contingencies, and its stock, instead of depreciating, will continue to advance in price and its profitableness.

There is one consideration which "Switchman," as the advocate of the Central and assailant of the Southern, should not forget, though perhaps he could not be expected to mention it.

His Road—the Central—so far as its line passes from Michigan City to the west line of the State of Indiana, is a trespasser upon the rights and privileges of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, for which the Courts will declare it liable in damages. Such damages cannot fall short of a million of dollars, and may largely exceed that figure. The matter is in litigation, and the Southern Company have the opinion of Chief Justice Beardsley, to the effect that the Central has not, and never had, a shadow of legal authority from the State of Indiana to build their Road in that State beyond Michigan City, while the Southern is protected in the exclusive right by an act of the Indiana Legislature to construct a road around the head of lake Michigan in the direction of Chicago, the act forbidding in express terms the construction of any other road or roads in the vicinity thereof which would materially diminish or interfere with the project of said (Southern) road. In violation of these rights the Central Company have built their road parallel and near to the track of the Southern a distance of forty miles and upwards. Judge Beardsley pronounces the project under which this was done "a most unwarrantable proceeding which will never be sanctioned by any Court of Justice." "Switchman" will perceive that the damages which the Southern road is legally entitled to recover from the Central must add materially to the profits of the one and be a heavy drain upon the exchequer of the other.

CANDOR.

For Banks and Private Bankers.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for 1855-6, contains: I.—Engraved Views of new Banking-Houses in New-York, (including Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Bank of State of New-York, Mechanics' Bank, New-York Bank for Savings.) II.—Designs for Country Banking-Houses. III.—History of private Bankers throughout the United States. IV.—Suggestions to young Cashiers on the duties of their profession, (a Prize Essay, by Hon. Lorenzo Sabine.) Tables of Stocks, Railroad Bonds, State Loans, City Stock for each month. Monthly, $5 per annum.

J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 162 Pearl-street.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The following are the footings of our Weekly Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	7,100,000

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 4.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 5,000 bales at 7½@9¼c. for middling. Sugar [illegible], and [illegible] Coffee 11½c.; and Mess Pork $16 [illegible]. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—[illegible] City R. R. 6s, 99; [illegible]; $1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, [illegible]; $1,530 Penn. 5s, 85½; [illegible]; 93½; [illegible] Schuyl. N. R. Loan, [illegible]; RR. 44½; [illegible]; 150 Morris Canal, 15; [illegible] Schuyl. R. R. 45½; 15 Minehill R. R. 64½; 150 Vicksburg R. R. [illegible]; 1 do. 45½; 150 Reading R. R. 43¾; [illegible]; 100 Long Island R. R. 16½; [illegible]; Nor. Lib. Gas, 24½; 4 Union Canal, 10; [illegible] R. R. 19; 4 Bank of Pennsyl., 111; [illegible]; 67 Girard Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices—[illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 85½@85¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Penna. R. R. 45¼@45½; Morris Canal, 14¾@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Naviga'n Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Naviga. Pref'd, [illegible]; Long Island R. R. 16@16¼; Vicksburg [illegible]; Girard Bank 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅝@1¾; Union Canal 9¾@10; New Creek 1¼@1⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss R. Chase, Miss Gouder, Miss Terret, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. D. Richardson, Capt. Brick, A. Lenewick, R. G. Skidmore, R. Weaver, L. Goodwin, Capt. R. D. Edmonston, D. A. Ambler, T. P. Caldwell, E. Bradley, G. W. Tuttle, S. W. Jackson, V. C. King, [illegible], Master T. Chase, Capt. A. Ludlam, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 21 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 31 | Gov. Island. 9 16 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Africa, (Br.) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Emma Lane, [illegible], New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; S. Brown, Shaw, Havana, [illegible].

Bark New England, Randall, Havana, F. Seeds.

Brigs G. Stockton, Oliver, San Juan, Cuba, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Erie, (Br.) Douglas, Demerara, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooner James Lawrence, Allen, Baton, Darien & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 4, lat. 39 [illegible], exchanged signals with a herm. brig, showing a Spanish ensign and a private signal, with red border and white centre, etc. S. W. on a wind. Between the Capes of the Delaware and Barnegat, in 15 fathoms water, passed through fields of ice, extending as far as the eye could reach. The ice was so thick in the river at the time of the arrival of the J. A., she could not get to her dock, and was compelled to land her passengers at Jersey City.

The steamship Illinois, for Aspinwall, has anchored at Quarantine.

WIND—During the day, W.

Below.

Ship Great Western, (packet,) Furber, Liverpool Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.—(By Merchants' Exchange Telegraph.)

Disasters.

Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, received, on Monday, the following letters and dispatches:

Newport, Feb 4, 1856.

Bark Gem, of and for New-York, from the Coast of Africa, went ashore on the west point of Block Island on the morning of the 3d inst., having been dismasted on the 1st ult.

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Capt. Brown, agent of Underwriters, left last evening in wrecking schr. Excelsior, for the wreck.

Chatham, Feb. 2, 1856.

Schr. Daniel Webster, of Lubec, from New-York for Millbridge, with flour, corn and whisky, went ashore last night, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Chatham Bar. Leaks badly, and is discharging.

ISAIAH LEWIS.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 5, 1855.

Bark Samuel Train, of New-York, from Lisbon, with salt, put in here on the 14th Nov., leaking badly, with loss of main and mizzen topgallant masts and topmasts, with everything belonging thereto; also, foreyard sprung, and foretopgallant yard carried away. Cargo of little value, and likely to suffer much, was sold at public auction, on account of whom it might concern, and brought good prices. Damage to vessel and cargo supposed to be about twelve thousand milreas. The bark Redwood, from Hartlepool, bound to Chili with a cargo of coal, arrived on the 28th Nov., leaking; was soon repaired, and sailed on the 4th Dec. Ship Carrier Dove, from New-York for California, arrived on the 29th Nov., with loss of maintopmast, foretopmast, and all attached; mainmast thought to be sprung, and much other damage. The Sarah Parker, it was believed, would be condemned. Barks E. Drummond and Susan had been condemned and sold at public auction. Respectfully, GRAHAM BROS. & CO.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15, 1855.

The Samuel Train is alongside the sheer hulk to-day, taking out her mainmast. Contracts have been made for repairs at an estimated cost of eighty-five hundred milreas. When repairs are completed the vessel will sail for New-York. The Carrier Dove seemed to be progressing, but could obtain no reliable information concerning her. The ship Sarah Parker discharged most of her cargo to ascertain where she leaked. A survey was held on the day previous, by which it was found she had been strained in her water ways, knees started in her hold, sheathing worked off on both bows and under starboard main chains, with various other damages, took in 4 to 5 inches water per hour. The estimates of repairs were found to be too high to authorize repairing. The Wm. Pennington was still at the mercy of the machinists. Everything being done by hand, much time is lost, and money unavoidably expended. Respectfully, GRAHAM BROS. & CO.

Notice to Mariners.

Malaga, Jan. 1, 1856.

Elwood Walter, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: By the remark made to me recently, that the master of a Spanish vessel coming off a Southern voyage, had made Trafalgar light, and believed it was Europa Point light, and consequently he erred on the latter, I have been induced to procure the official notice respecting Tarifa Light, and to forward the inclosed translated copy. I also add an extract respecting the light at Ceuta; because it often happens that vessels coming down the Mediterranean in thick weather, which almost always accompanies strong easterly winds, are at a loss to find the entrance to the strait between Ceuta and Gibraltar. The Spanish Government is generally very attentive in communicating to the representatives of foreign States at Madrid the innovations in lighting the coast. And probably the Hydrographic Department at Washington is already in possession of information; but with so striking a case of its importance brought to notice, I have not hesitated to lay it before you.

Most respectfully, J. W. LINDON,
Agent of Underwriters.

STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, EASTERN ENTRANCE.

Ceuta Light, Coast of Africa.—Since the 1st of December last, the new light-house, built on the summit of Monteneros Hill, or Almina Point, [illegible], shows from sunset to sunrise a catadioptric light of the first class, eclipsed once every minute, and elevated 544 feet above high water level; visible in clear weather 20 miles. Lat. 35 53 44 W., lon. 5 56 48 E. of San Fernando, or [illegible] W. of Greenwich.

STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR. TARIFA ISLAND LIGHT.

Since the 1st of September last, the revolving light on the southernmost point of Tarifa Island has been replaced by a new catadioptric light of the first class, showing, from sunset to sunrise, a white fixed light, elevated [illegible] feet above the level of the water at spring tides, and visible in clear weather at [illegible] miles' distance. [illegible] center be at the height of [illegible] feet from the [illegible] lat. 36 00 [illegible] lon. [illegible] of San Fernando, or [illegible] of Greenwich.

Note.—The present elevation of light and direction would make this light visible at about 18 miles off a ship's deck.